"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; snow or rain at night, variable winds becoming easterly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,484. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.02; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 34⅝c.; cash cotton, 5⅞c.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Morgan gave the second installment of his speech in favor of ratifying the Hawaiian annexation treaty. The Senate Finance Committee reported the Teller resolution declaring for the payment of Government bonds in silver as well as gold. The House passed the Army Appropriation bill, and took up the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill.—Page 8.

FOREIGN.—Mr. Chamberlain spoke at Liverpool in favor of a grant from Parliament to the West Indies. England's policy of free markets, for which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said she would fight, is commended by the press. Forty persons were killed and eighteen injured by an explosion of gas in a Russian mine on the north shore of the Sea of Azov. Cavalry dispersed the Ancona bread rioters, after they had been driven out of the city. The Budget Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies approved of Havre as the transatlantic terminus. The British Foreign Office has declined again to reopen the sealing question. A verdict in favor of Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes was rendered in the suit of D. Jay, the money lender in London, but criminal proceedings may be instituted to clear up the forgeries.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The New Bedford weavers voted yesterday to make the fining system an issue in the cotton mill strike.

A clerk at the Hotel Johnson, Washington, struck Senator Mason of Illinois in an altercation over providing a room for Mrs. Wighal, wife of a Chicago friend of the Senator.

Bicycle Policeman Fred H. Lincoln was instantly killed at Sixty-third Street and Madison Avenue last night by being thrown from his wheel by collision with Julius Herschberg, a citizen.

John N. Lindsay, President of the two Trenton loan associations that were wrecked by the embezzlement of $100,000 by Peter W. Crozier, the Treasurer, has made a general assignment.

Twenty-two persons who have arrived at Seattle from Dawson City brought $1,000,000 in drafts and gold dust. They estimate the value of the Winter's output of gold dust from the Klondike at from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000.

The student riots against the Jews continued in Paris and other cities of France. Another meeting is to be held on Saturday in the Latin Quarter, and a demonstration on Sunday in the Place de la Concorde.

There was an exciting Cuban debate in the House yesterday, precipitated by an attempt to amend the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill by adding to it the Senate resolution declaring the Cuban insurgents belligerents. The amendment was declared out of order, and this decision was sustained by the Republican majority.

Page 2.

The New Jersey Senate yesterday received several nominations from the Governor.

A ballot for United States Senator was taken yesterday in the Maryland Legislature. It indicated nothing as to the outcome of the pending fight.

At the session of the Municipal Assembly yesterday ordinances were introduced both in the Council and Board of Aldermen regulating smoking on Brooklyn Borough street cars.

President Chauncey M. Depew announced last night that the membership of the Republican Club would probably soon reach 1,000. The scope of the club is to be broadened, with a view to making it the centre of National Republicanism.

William Brookfield, leader of the "Republicans of the County of New York," is going to Albany for the purpose, it is asserted, of conferring upon the situation with Gov. Black and others, who are trying to restore harmony in the party.

Page 3.

Patrolman John J. Hannigan was convicted of assault in the second degree for having shot Charles McNally on Thanksgiving Day.

At the annual meeting of the Jewelers' League last night amendments to the constitution increasing the rates of the old members, were adopted after a hot debate.

At the meeting of the Reform Club last night the report of a special committee on industrial insurance was read and the subject of "Direct Primaries" was discussed.

At Providence yesterday Martin Mowry, accused of murdering Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds and their daughter at Burrville, R. I., last Summer, was convicted of murder in the first degree.

The first coal cases under the law passed last year were brought to trial. One violation charged was for delivering coal without the weight in pounds being written on the ticket.

Over $1,000 worth of silverware, stolen in this city and vicinity during recent months, was recovered by the arrest of a man and his wife, who live in West Thirty-ninth Street. Some of it has been identified

At the hearing before the House Committee on Banking and Currency, in Washington, Chairman Walker's currency bill was gone over. Chairman Walker thought it stands the best chance of passage, on account of its non-committal attitude on silver.

Evidence continues to accumulate of the weakness and faulty construction of Dry Dock No. 3 at the New York Navy Yard. Engineer Menocal and his assistants, will, it is said, be court-martialed, and the contractors also will be summoned before a naval court.

Justice Roesch yesterday, in ordering the release from Ludlow Street Jail of three Italians who had been confined for some time on judgments obtained against them by furniture dealers for installment debts, expressed strong opinions about arrests of this description.

It has been decided that President Dole of Hawaii shall be regarded as the Nation's guest. He will be met at Chicago by representatives of the Government and escorted to Washington. President Dole will leave San Francisco for the East to-day, and will stop one day in New York on his way to Washington.

Page 4.

A clerk secured three diamond rings from a dealer in this city through misrepresentation, and was arrested in Brooklyn.

J. Kennedy Tod & Co., and Donald McLean are said to be interested in a project to build a railroad from Sioux City to the Pacific Coast.

At the annual meeting of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company yesterday three changes were made in the Board of Directors, and J. B. Garrett was elected Second Vice President in place of Robert H. Sayre.

The tablet marking the spot where it is claimed the first fighting in the War of the Revolution took place, which was placed in the Post Office by the Mary Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was unveiled yesterday.

Senator Ellsworth's bill appropriating $27,500 for the contingent expenses of the Legislature, passed the Assembly yesterday and was signed by the Governor, thus becoming Chapter 1 of the Laws of 1898. The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections was authorized to sit in this city to hear evidence in the contested election cases in the Tenth Kings and Twenty-third New York Districts. The annual Appropriation bill, which will be introduced in the Assembly to-day, will carry a total slightly larger than that of last year, which was $11,006,301.56. The Senate Finance Committee is expected to introduce a bill to-morrow providing for a commission to investigate the expenditures for the improvement of the canals. In deference to the wishes of Gov. Black a special legislative committee will be appointed to draft a primary election bill. It is asserted that the bill prepared by Mr. Quigg stands no chance of passage in its present form. Among many bills introduced is one to incorporate the New York Mutual Title Insurance Company, with headquarters in Brooklyn.

Page 5.

A family quarrel led to the probable murder of Otto Diehl, a Brooklyn tailor, by his brother-in-law, Herman J. Hinz.

The organization of the League of American Sportsmen was effected. Its object is the protection of game throughout the country.

Page 7.

Scott Leighton, the Boston artist, died at the McLean Insane Asylum at Waverly.

Page 10.

Robert A. Scott, a shirt froner, was held in $1,000 bail in the Harlem Court yesterday on charges of assault and burglary preferred by Mrs. Batchelder of 47 East One Hundred and Fifth Street.

A Salvation Army officer had himself arrested for playing a cornet in the streets of Greenport, L. I. A test case was brought, and the army people won, giving them the right to override the town law.

President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments yesterday criticised business cards sent out by former Tax Commissioner Sutro and a certain firm of lawyers. No one, he says, has influence with the board to secure a reduction or vacation of taxes or assessments, and all information upon the subject will be freely imparted by the department.

Page 12.

The New York, American, and United States Biscuit Companies are negotiating for a consolidation, with $55,000,000 capital.

The house of the Jersey City Yacht Club was destroyed by fire, with a loss of about $6,000 to the building, and including all the sails of the yacht fleet and spars.

The Charity Organization Society met and discussed the work which will be taken up by the National Conference of Charities and Corrections in this city next May.

Fireman Silk of the Brooklyn department found the family of Vincent Villani, consisting of six persons, half stupefied by smoke, and passed them out of a window to safety.

A horse attached to a delivery wagon ran away at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street yesterday and collided at Fifty-ninth Street with the team of a Belt Line car. The shaft of the wagon pierced one of the car horses, killing it almost instantly.

A committee representing several organizations of business men in this city yesterday appointed a sub-committee to draft a bill for the reconstruction of the jury laws in the interest of business men. It will be presented to the Legislature during the present session.

A motion was made before Judge Pryor in the Supreme Court yesterday to confirm the referee's report recommending that an absolute divorce be granted to Nellie R. Goodwin, wife of Nat Goodwin, the actor, and that Mrs. Goodwin be allowed $75 a week as alimony.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday the estimates of the Departments of Health and Parks were considered and referred to the Controller for examination. Mayor Van Wyck insisted upon economy in all departments, and said he did not purpose to have the administration of the new city cost the taxpayers one cent more than in former years.

The decision of the Rapid Transit Commissioners to invite from the Manhattan Railroad Company a early presentation of any application for additional facilities or extensions which that company may desire is generally commended as a businesslike step, but despite the statements authoritatively made, Wall Street is very skeptical as to the likelihood of an imminent change in the motive power of the elevated road.

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SENATOR MASON ASSAULTED.

Clerk at the Hotel Johnson Refuses to Provide a Room for a Chicago Woman at His Request.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—United States Senator William Mason of Chicago was the victim of an unpleasant affair in the office of the Hotel Johnson this evening, when he was assaulted by the clerk, after some words over securing a room for the wife of one of Senator Mason's Chicago friends, who was passing through the city.

Alonzo Wighal of Chicago, a well-known lawyer, and formerly editor of The Chicago Journal, is an old friend of Senator Mason's. Yesterday Mr. Wighal telegraphed that his wife would pass through Washington, and asked that Senator Mason should take her sight-seeing. Senator Mason and his son spent the early afternoon in escorting Mrs. Wighal through the public buildings, and afterward dined at the Johnson.

Mrs. Wighal being tired, and some hours remaining before she could secure a train, Senator Mason engaged a room for her at the Johnson for the afternoon, paid for it, and registered her as "Mrs. Lou Wighal, Chicago."

Returning to the café, where the lady was waiting with her son, Mr. Mason was followed by the clerk, who asserted that he had changed his mind about furnishing the room, and tendered Senator Mason his money. The Senator repaired with the clerk to the lobby, where hot words ensued and the clerk struck him. Before many blows passed the combatants were separated by friends. Mrs. Wighal afterward was escorted to the Arlington, where she secured a room for the night, being too much wrought up over the incident to continue her journey as intended.

The proprietor of the Hotel Johnson afterward said that his clerk had been overzealous, and that he greatly regretted the occurrence.

MONUMENT TO EUGENE FIELD.

To be Erected by the School Children of Missouri.

SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 18.—J. West Goodwin of The Sedalia Bazoo, Secretary of the Eugene Field Monument Association, to-day received from Hoffman & Brochazka of New York the design for the monument which the school children of Missouri propose to erect to the memory of Eugene Field on the Missouri State University campus at Columbia.

The base is of rough Missouri granite six by seven feet, while the shaft is of polished granite, upon which rests a bronze figure of the dead poet. The cost of the monument will be about $6,000.

RAILROAD MEN IN SESSION.

Big Four and Other Hands in Cincinnati to Promote Their Welfare.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—Delegations from all the brotherhoods of all branches of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and from all branches of the Big Four Road are here in secret session. The railroad Division Superintendents also met secretly yesterday and to-day.

The men involved are engineers, conductors, firemen, freight handlers, and all the rolling stock men. They number at least 1,000. The engineers and firemen want pay for working overtime. They also demanded that men be promoted or have favorable positions according to term of service and efficiency. The freight handlers object to being paid by tonnage. At present they are paid by the day.

The Division Superintendents have decided to put in effect the tonnage method of payment on Feb. 15. The railroad men also demand that the blacklist be lifted from the American Railway Union.

The delegation to the Big Four will call directly on M. E. Ingalls, the President. It is said that other roads also will be called upon.

MORE RIOTING IN FRANCE

The Anti-Jewish Crusade Assumes Alarming Proportions Throughout the Country.

MAY OVERTHROW THE MINISTRY

Serious Alarm Felt by the Government—Another Strong Attempt to be Made in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Telegrams from most of the large towns show that the anti-Jewish crusade is assuming most menacing proportions.

The Government is seriously alarmed. Another strong attempt, it is said, will be made in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday to overthrow the Cabinet.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—There were renewed attempts at a student demonstration in front of the newspaper offices and the Military Club, but the police dispelled the crowd.

There was much agitation in the Latin Quarter, but the police barred the bridges and all attempted demonstrations were suppressed.

The Organizing Committee of yesterday's meeting at the Tivoli Vauxhall has decided to hold another meeting on Saturday next in the Latin Quarter and a public demonstration on Sunday afternoon in the Place de la Concorde.

Meanwhile the effervescence increases in the Provinces. Shops of Jews at Nantes have been stoned. M. Clémenceau's paper, the Aurore, was publicly burned in front of the Military Club at Bordeaux, where serious disorders took place. The police were roughly handled, and the guards finally charged the mob. Thirty-two arrests have been made.

LYONS, Jan. 18.—To-day the students made a riotous demonstration in front of the synagogue and the Jewish shops, breaking shop windows and raising menacing shouts.

The police had great difficulty in dispersing them. Hand-to-hand encounters were frequent, and there were many arrests.

COMPLAINT AGAINST ZOLA.

Gen. Billot Lodges It with the Minister of Justice in Paris—Socialists Issue a Manifesto.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The Minister for War, Gen. Billot, has lodged with the Minister of Justice, M. Darlan, a formal complaint against M. Emile Zola, and the manager of the Aurore. The complaint will be forwarded to the Public Prosecutor.

During the day the Socialists issued a violent manifesto, exhorting the country not to make a distinction between Jewish capitalists and Catholic capitalists, and urging distrust of those "who, under the pretense of anti-Semitism, propose to expropriate one portion of the bourgeoisie in favor of another category of the bourgeoisie."

The manifesto concludes with denouncing the "military peril."

ROTHSCHILD APPEARS AT COURT.

Emperor Francis Joseph's Course Criticised—Trouble in Prague.

VIENNA, Jan. 18.—Emperor Francis Joseph has received in audience Baron Nathaniel Rothschild and granted him the right to appear at Court.

This decision is likely to give great offense to the Anti-Semites.

The recent events in the Bohemian Diet are regarded as proving that a Czech-German compromise is more remote than ever.

STUDENT ASSAULTED IN PRAGUE.

Session of the Diet Suspended and Gov. Coudenhove Asked to Resign.

PRAGUE, Jan. 18.—The Bohemian Diet to-day was again the scene of turbulence. Dr. Wolff, on arriving, announced that a German student had been assaulted in the street, whereupon all the Germans rose and violently demanded satisfaction, calling upon Gov. Coudenhove to resign, on the ground that he is incapable of governing Bohemia. The session was eventually suspended, all the German deputies hurrying to the scene of the assault.

When the session was resumed, the Governor said that a Czech student, who had struck a German because the latter was wearing the colors of a German student corps, had been arrested. The police, he added, had done their duty efficiently; but no police could prevent such occurrences. The Czechs loudly protested against these remarks.

FOUGHT A FIERCE FIRE.

The Livingston Building on the Site of the Ireland Building Badly Damaged—$20,000 Loss.

Fire last night completely destroyed the contents of the fourth floor of the Livingston Building, an eight-story structure at 55 and 57 West Third Street. Although the building proved to be thoroughly fireproof, so fierce was the fire that tongues of flame reached up from the windows of the fourth floor and partially destroyed the contents of the floor above.

For a time the entire upper portion of the structure was threatened, as was the Central Apartment House in Washington Square South, which adjoins the Livingston Building on the north. Three alarms were responded to by the Fire Department.

The fire was discovered almost simultaneously at a few minutes past 8 o'clock by Arthur Robbins, the watchman in the building, who was in the basement at the time, and by Policeman Walter A. Stevens of the Mercer Street Station, who was standing on Washington Square. Both men were startled by the crash of window glass on the pavement, followed by the bursting of a sheet of flame from one of the fourth floor windows, facing Third Street.

Stevens turned in an alarm from the corner of Third Street and Broadway. Finding that it was not responded to, he ran to Wooster and Third Street and repeated the alarm. By this time fire and smoke were pouring from nearly every window of the fourth floor, and when the engines finally arrived a vast conflagration was threatened. The first floor of the building is vacant. The second and third are occupied by the G. Wuerth Manufacturing Company, makers of picture frames and moldings; the fourth was used by H. M. Marx's Sons, dealers in furs; the fifth by Lamchick, Yatkowsky & Silberman, cap manufacturers; the sixth by Goldstein & Sons, cap manufacturers, and the Gotham Novelty Company, and the seventh and eighth floors by the Cimiotto Unhairing Company.

The fire heated the walls of the rooms adjoining in the Central Apartment House so that the occupants fled in terror, and frightened men and women rushed in squads from the building.

Thirteen engines and one water tower were at length brought to play upon the building, and within a half hour the flames were under control, having consumed everything inflammable on the fourth floor. The contents of the fifth floor were partially consumed, but the other floors were untouched. The damage may reach $20,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The Livingston Building was finished about a year ago, and stands on the site of the Ireland Building, which collapsed in 1895, causing the death of fifteen workmen and the serious injury of many others. The building is owned by Strong & Ireland, 60 Liberty Street.

CHICAGO BROKER ACCUSED.

Robert Lindblom on Trial for Irregular Practices

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—The Directors of the Board of Trade began the hearing to-day of Robert Lindblom on charges preferred by John Hill, Jr. There were thirty charges in all, but the general one is "reporting false and fictitious trades, and also dealing in differences on the market price in the commodities on the Exchange.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, the hearing was postponed for a week. Lindblom pleaded not guilty. He refused to talk for publication other than to say that the charges were false.

Joseph L. Ball & Co. were expelled from board membership to-day.

BIG CONCLAVE OF MASONS.

Mr. Hanna's Secretary Interested in a Project for Cayuga Island.

BUFFALO, Jan. 18.—S. A. Perkins, private secretary to Senator Mark Hanna, was in town yesterday to see the Directors of the Pan-American Exposition. It developed to-day that Mr. Perkins's visit had to do with the mightiest conclave of Masons that the world has ever seen.

The managers of the exposition had already considered the scheme, and the arrangements are practically perfected. It is intended to erect on the exposition grounds, on Cayuga Island, a huge Masonic temple, on lines corresponding to the Biblical description of King Solomon's Temple.

Every blue lodge, chapter, commandery, and consistory from Maine to California and from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn is to be invited to participate in the conclave.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN ST. LOUIS.

A Millionaire Wounds a Bookkeeper Who Had Attacked His Daughter.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—Dr. Charles F. Simmons, a reputed millionaire and President of the Simmons Patent Medicine Company, shot Emil Davidson, bookkeeper for the St. Louis Trust Company, at the corner of Cardinal Avenue and Olive Street to-day. Dr. Simmons, who is an elderly man, met Davidson on the street. Passers-by heard angry words, and the next instant Simmons drew a revolver and fired five times, each shot taking effect. Davidson is seriously wounded, but will recover.

Simmons was arrested. He told Capt. Boyd that the man he shot had attacked his daughter, and that in shooting Davidson he had endeavored to avenge a wrong. This is Dr. Simmons's third affray. Several years ago he stabbed his brother-in-law in Mississippi, and three years ago he stabbed his bookkeeper, named McBrain.

JOHN N. LINDSAY ASSIGNS.

Another Blow to the Wrecked Trenton Loan Associations.

TRENTON, Jan. 18.—The stockholders of the Mercer and Mechanics' Building and Loan Associations, which were wrecked by the Treasurer, Peter W. Crozier, embezzling nearly $100,000, have received another shock by the assignment of John N. Lindsay. He was the President of the two building and loan associations, and it was thought he was wealthy and would help many of the small depositors who had lost all their savings by placing them in the associations.

The assignees of Crozier have a suit pending against Lindsay, alleging that he obtained some of the money embezzled by the missing Treasurer. This Mr. Lindsay emphatically denies. Mr. Lindsay assigned to Charles L. Patterson because of a judgment obtained by Scott Berrian of Princeton against him. Mr. Lindsay says his nominal assets are about $7,000, while his liabilities amount to $6,000.

CARTER COURT-MARTIAL.

Testimony of Assistant Engineer Twiggs as to the Fascines.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 18.—The court-martial in the case of Capt. O. M. Carter adjourned over from Savannah and met in Augusta to-day, to take testimony of Marion T. Twiggs, Assistant Engineer of the work under investigation.

He declared the mattresses and fascines used in the work of the Cumberland jetties were not up to the contract requirements. In repeating a conversation witness had with Capt. Carter just previous to meeting of the court-martial, he said he told Capt. Carter that he did not feel free to go to him and tell him of defects because he believed Capt. Carter was friendly to Capt. Green, who had the contract.

The contract specified that the fascines should be made carefully and thoroughly. The witness testified that they were not so made and only contained about one-third of the brush that they should have. He had not made any report of these facts to Capt. Carter, because the latter had seen and inspected the work, and there was no occasion for him to make a report.

The court adjourned to meet again in Savannah Thursday morning.

DRAW POKER IN A SEMINARY.

Presbyterian Theological Students Accused in Allegheny.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 18.—At its weekly meeting this afternoon the Faculty of the Western Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church, in Allegheny, examined thirty candidates for the ministry charged with breaking the rules. Chief among the alleged offenses is the introduction of draw poker in seminary circles. The students were examined individually, and those implicated were told by President Thomas H. Robinson of the Faculty that their sentences would be made known in chapel Thursday morning. In the meantime, the culprits are living in fear and trembling.

Half a dozen suspensions and as many expulsions are probable, while students who have been graduated but are involved, may lose their diplomas and their connection with the Church. It is stated that the charges have been sifted carefully and that card playing was only one of them. The members of the Faculty refuse to make any statement. Rumors concerning the conduct of the students have been current for a year, but not until recently did the Faculty take cognizance of the stories.

STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

Oration on the Charter and Future of New York by William C. De Witt.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The annual meeting of the State Bar Association opened this evening in the Assembly Chamber. President Edward G. Whitaker in his annual address advocated the biennial sessions of the Legislature as a means of reducing the amount of legislation which finds its way to the statute books of the State. He also advocated the abolition of the inchoate right of dower, and urged that married women should be entitled to dower only in such lands as the husband dies seized of.

William C. De Witt, who delivered the oration of the evening in place of John G. Carlisle, whose absence was occasioned by the death of his son, spoke on the New York charter, and gave a minute and comprehensive delineation of its machinery.

Speaking of New York's future he showed that a continuation of the commercial advancement of New York must come in her commercial connections with foreign nations. What England had done for London so must America do for New York. He called upon the American people to "forever insist that Greater New York shall take her place among the commercial cities of the world, so that upon the ocean as upon the lakes she shall maintain business relations and active trade with every point where human daring ventures or human industry seeks fair exchange of products on the broad basis of the brotherhood of man."

Paterson's Heaviest Man Dead.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 18.—Otto Meyer, Patterson's heaviest man, died this morning. He weighed 470 pounds. He was a saloon keeper.

BICYCLE POLICEMAN KILLED

His Skull Crushed in a Collision at Sixty-third Street and Madison Avenue.

A CITIZEN SEVERELY HURT

The Officer, One of the Youngest on the Force, Was Chasing a Street Car to Complete an Official Memorandum.

While chasing an underground trolley car down Madison Avenue, Frederick H. Lincoln, one of the youngest and most active of the Police Bicycle Corps, was thrown from his wheel and instantly killed at Sixty-third Street and Madison Avenue, at 8:50 last evening. Julius Herschberg of 157 East Seventy-ninth Street, with whom Lincoln was in collision, was badly injured, and is under his doctor's care and the supervision of the police at his home.

Lincoln, who was twenty-two years old and an expert rider, had the bicycle post on Madison Avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Fifty-ninth Street. He was wheeling down the avenue at Seventy-eighth Street at 8 o'clock, when he saw a woman named Katie Greehy, who lives at 725 Eleventh Avenue and works at 208 West Eighty-first Street, fall from the rear platform of a south-bound car. He picked the woman up and sent in an ambulance call. She refused to go to the Presbyterian Hospital in an ambulance with Dr. Howland, who responded, and Lincoln took her to a drug store at Seventy-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue. She became worse there, and Lincoln sent in another call, bringing a second ambulance from the same hospital, and Dr. Dorsey took charge of the patient.

Lincoln then began to make out his official report of the occurrence. He had the name and address of the woman, the number of the car from which she fell, 1,204, and the names of the motorman, T. O'Brien, and of Thomas Smith, probably the conductor. In his haste he had omitted to get the addresses of the two men. Many minutes had elapsed, but Lincoln probably feared a reprimand for his omission. He jumped on his wheel and turned into Madison Avenue at full speed, going down on the west side, hoping to catch the car somewhere.

He was scorching hard as he neared Sixty-third Street. At the south crossing of that street a south-bound car stopped and three men stepped off—Mr. Herschberg and two friends. Lincoln was rushing down on them and yelled to them to stand still. At the same time he swerved in toward the sidewalk. The three men, alarmed and confused, also ran for the sidewalk. Lincoln was going over the asphalt probably at eighteen miles an hour and struck Mr. Herschberg. Lincoln flew into the air over his handlebars, turned, and fell on his back, the back of his head striking the edge of the curbstone.

People rushed to the scene from every direction. Both Lincoln and Herschberg lay on the street. Police Officer Witbeck, who was on post near by, sent in an ambulance call, but Lincoln needed no medical aid. The back of his head was crushed in.

Mr. Herschberg's friends picked him up and put him in a cab and drove off. The Presbyterian Hospital ambulance, which Lincoln had called out a short time before, again answered a call, but all that could be done was to remove his body to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. His uncompleted memorandum of the accident to the woman, made out on two sheets of a druggist's order blank, was found by a reporter where he fell. He had held it in his hand or had stuffed it loosely in one of his pockets.

The police located Mr. Herschberg, after some difficulty. His attending physician said he was seriously hurt and was suffering from shock and contusion, and that he would be injuriously affected by the excitement of a formal arrest. A policeman was put on duty before his door, as a matter of form.

Lincoln was appointed on the force Feb. 11, 1897. He was from Saratoga County, where his father and mother and a brother live. He lived at 68 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

FIRE IN A SANTA FE TUNNEL.

A Cave-In Kills Roadmaster Lyons, and a Foreman Is Hurt.

WILLIAMS, Arizona, Jan. 18.—Sparks from an engine set fire to the timbering in the Fairview Tunnel on the Santa Fé Road, nine miles west of here Sunday night. To-day while men were fighting the flames in the tunnel a mass of rocks and charred timbers caved in on them.

Roadmaster Lyons and Foreman Matthews were caught. The others escaped with bruises. Lyons and Matthews were rescued within a few minutes, but Lyons only survived a few hours. Matthews may recover.

BURIED TREASURE IN DALLAS.

Dr. Wilmarth Gone and the Hole Found Empty by His Associates.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 18.—A man calling himself Dr. R. I. Wilmarth returned a few weeks ago from Central America and got four men here to advance $1,000 to buy a lot here in which he said an old Spaniard who died in Salvador had told him $45,000 in gold was buried. The wealth was to be divided evenly among the five. Last Friday night they say Wilmarth stood guard over the place, but the next morning the hole was empty and he could not be found.

Wilmarth said he came from Rome, N. Y., and had served in Bellevue Hospital, New York.

DIED IN A BARBER'S CHAIR.

A Chicago Man Expires While Being Shaved by a Woman.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—W. C. Decker, President of the Columbian Commission Company, who lives at Englewood, went into the barber shop kept by Miss O'Neill at 640 Sixty-third Street, this afternoon. Miss O'Neill shaved him, and was just putting the finishing touches to the operation, when she noticed a change come over his face.

Becoming alarmed, she called for help. Several people ran in from the street, but when they arrived Decker was dead in the chair. It is thought that heart disease was the cause of his death. He was fifty years old.

TEACHER DISSECTS A CAT.

Matteawan School Children Made Sick by Miss Nearing's Work.

FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON, Jan. 18.—The Board of Education of Matteawan has received a complaint from several prominent citizens regarding the dissection of a cat by one of the teachers in the free school.

Miss Nearing, the teacher, had one of the boys catch a kitten for her. She chloroformed it last night, dissected it, and showed it before the class in physiology to-day. There are sixteen members of the class, nine of them being young girls from eleven to fifteen years of age.

This doubtless would have been the end of it had not the dissected parts been passed around among the classes of smaller scholars. Some of the young girls revolted at the sight, and could eat no dinner. The members of the Board of Education are opposed to dissecting live animals, but Prof. Miller says that he considers the work legitimate.

A year ago a similar operation at the school aroused indignation throughout the State. A pet cat belonging to one of the smaller scholars was used as a subject, and the little child knew nothing concerning it until it had been killed.

Little Mothers.

To-day's Evening Post will contain an interesting story concerning the children of the poor in New York and the society which cares for them. —Adv.

THE COTTON MILL STRIKE.

New Bedford Weavers Vote to Make the Fining System an Issue—Concession in Fall River.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Interest in the second day of the great contest of the cotton industry of New England centred almost entirely in the strike at New Bedford. The disturbances in that city yesterday afternoon and last evening led to the belief that a similar demonstration might be attempted to-day, but nothing of the kind occurred.

The New Bedford Weavers' Union at a meeting this afternoon voted to make the removal of the fines system an issue of the strike. The vote was taken after a discussion of considerable length, and it was quite a close shave for the issue, inasmuch as the President ruled that it required a two-thirds vote, the same as any other question of strike. There were 536 votes cast, and the required two-thirds was 364. The vote on the adoption of the issue was: Yeas, 383; nays, 153. The majority over the required two-thirds was 19.

It is the general opinion that the strikers have strengthened their cause by making the question of fines a definite issue with the mill owners. It is just possible that an agreement on this question may lead to some satisfactory ending of the whole matter in that city, although at present such an outcome seems far distant.

The matter of financial support to the strikers was also discussed not only in New Bedford, but in Biddeford, Saco, and Lewiston, Me., and while the union strikers seem to have no anxiety regarding the next three months, the non-union men who are out have a feeling that they may not receive sufficient support.

In Fall River the Superintendent of the King Philip Mill, where there is a strike, agreed to remedy the union's grievances, but other than this there appears to have been no breach in the line of the manufacturers during the day.

BANKRUPT MILLS SOLD.

The Bennett and Columbia Concerns Bought by the Creditors.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 18.—The Bennett and Columbia spinning mills and all their accounts and other quick assets were sold at auction this morning. The properties were disposed of separately, the Bennett being offered first. It was purchased by Louis Snow and Edward S. Brown, trustees for a syndicate of the creditors, for $1,080,000. Then the Columbia was sold, and was knocked down to the same parties for $720,000. The two plants will now be combined under one corporation, to be known as the Bennett Spinning Company, with a capital of $1,800,000.

The Columbia and Bennett mills went into the hands of a receiver during the mill troubles of the Spring of 1897.

DEPOSITED HER BABY.

An Arizona Woman Pledges a Child to Pay for Her Husband's Liquor.

PRESCOTT, Arizona, Jan. 18.—While the Cabinet Saloon was crowded with people, Mrs. Bell entered, with a babe in her arms, and, placing it on the bar, left, with this farewell: "The father of this child deserted me and my baby, caring more for whisky than either of us. I wish to tender you now his child, so that his appetite may be gratified to the extent of the deposit."

There was a rush for the youngster, seventy-five men coming forward and offering to care for the waif. The Probate Judge was called in to settle the controversy, and has taken charge of the child.

A DEVIL APPEARS IN CHURCH.

Adjunct to an Indiana Pastor's Sermon Results in Panic and Fire.

BOURBON, Ind., Jan. 18.—On Sunday night the Rev. Mr. Akin of Bethel Church took for his theme "His Satanic Majesty." He painted the arch fiend in vivid colors, and at the climax of the terrifying description a being, dressed to represent a devil, with large head and switching tail, rambled up the aisle, blowing smoke from its nostrils and bellowing, "I am the devil, and I want all of you."

The audience became panic stricken, men, women, and children were hurled to the floor and trampled upon in the mad rush for the door. In the confusion the stove was upset and the building caught fire and burned down.

CHICAGO ELOPERS THWARTED.

Miss Lulu Carr, Aged Eighteen, Yields to Force by Her Sister.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Lulu Carr, eighteen years old, is at her home, 543 Sixtieth Street, to-day, bemoaning the failure of a well-planned elopement and nursing a bruised nose. Each of these misfortunes is due to the efforts of Miss Carr's eldest sister, Mrs. Jackson. The young woman had planned to make a trip to New York yesterday afternoon, and in the East marry a young man whose identity is not disclosed.

Miss Carr met him in the Sherman House parlor yesterday afternoon, and the young folks conversed for few minutes. Mrs. Jackson had become aware of her sister's plans, and just as Lulu and her companion were about to leave the hotel she made her appearance.

Lulu saw the young man disappear down Randolph Street, and became angry. Moral suasion failed to convince her, and Mrs. Jackson used force. She slapped Miss Carr's face several times.

Mrs. Diggs and Gov. Leedy.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 18.—Mrs. Anna Diggs, the new State Librarian, declared to the State Council to-day that she would not move the library into its new quarters unless metal shelving should be supplied for the books. The Governor, who had intended to use the old shelving, finally decided it was advisable to let Mrs. Diggs have her way. The metal shelving has been ordered.

California Train Wreck Kills Three.

AUBURN, Cal., Jan. 18.—The west-bound overland train jumped the track near Colfax this evening, wrecking the train badly. The engineer, fireman, and one brakeman were killed.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A storm has developed in the West Gulf, and will probably move northeast and cause gales in the Central and West Gulf. A second storm appears to be developing to the north of Montana. The area of high pressure has remained nearly stationary in Southern New England, and the pressure continues high in the middle plateau. Rain has fallen in Texas and the Lower Mississippi Valley, and light snow in Colorado and extreme Northern Texas. The temperature has risen in New England, fallen over the southern slope, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Rain may be expected in the Gulf States, increasing cloudiness and rain in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys and Middle Atlantic States, and rain or snow in the lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	47	26	30
6 A. M.	43	25	28
9 A. M.	41	30	33
12 M.	39	37	38
3 P. M.	35	37	38
6 P. M.	30	37	36
9 P. M.	25	35	35
12 P. M.	21	34	34

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The humidity yesterday at 8 A. M. was 83, and at 8 P. M. 68. The maximum temperature was 39, at 11:30 A. M., and the minimum 24, at 5 A. M.

CUBAN FIGHT IN THE HOUSE

Effort to Secure a Vote on a Resolution to Recognize the Insurgents as Belligerents.

DIVISION ON PARTY LINES

Republicans Respond to a Call from Their Managers to Sustain the Rules—Debate Causes Great Excitement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Cuba had a hearing in the House to-day, and for a time it looked as if parliamentary precedents would be set aside and a resolution recognizing the insurgents as belligerents would be attached as a rider to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill.

As soon as the enacting clause of the bill had been read, the House being in Committee of the Whole, Mr. De Armond (Dem., Mo.,) offered an amendment providing for recognizing the Cuban insurgents as belligerents.

Mr. Hitt, (Rep., Ill.,) Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, raised the point of order that the amendment was new legislation and obnoxious to the rules of the House.

Mr. De Armond, speaking to the point of order, said he fully understood the rules of the House, which were designed to suppress when desired the will of the House. The Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee might, he said, feel constrained to raise this point of order, but he reminded the House that there still resided in its judgment the power at any time, at any place, on any bill, to place what the House believed should be there.

De Armond Taunts Republicans.

For months those in control of the House had declined to allow the House to consider the Cuban question, although the people of the country, without regard to party

that you are applauding. There is no committee in this House so mighty as to act or retard action unless the House is behind it. And there is no man so mighty as to retard action unless a majority of the House is behind him."

The confusion redoubled as the debate proceeded, many members contending for the floor, while the area in front of the Speaker's desk was crowded.

Mr. Henderson gave a parting shot by declaring that if a majority of the House desired action on the Cuban resolution it would find means for action.

Mr. Henderson's Ultimatum.

"But if a majority is against action on that resolution," he added, defiantly, "then that action will not be taken, despite the fine play of the gentleman from Missouri."

Mr. Lewis (Dem., Washington,) gave a breathing spell by making a long speech on precedents favorable to the Cuban amendment. The Cuban theme temporarily disappeared, and Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) and others discussed the parliamentary status.

"If the Cuban amendment is not in order," asked Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.,) of Mr. Cannon, "how can the question be brought before the House, so we can vote on it?"

"I am not required to answer how you must proceed," answered Mr. Cannon, amid derisive laughter from the Democratic side. "Do you yourself believe this amendment is in order?"

"Yes, I do," responded Mr. Bland, "because this is the only way we can get at it. It is a law of necessity, just now."

Mr. Fleming (Dem., Ga.,) declared that, while he was in favor of acknowledging the independence of Cuba, he had sworn to support the rules of the House, and he could not bring himself to vote to overthrow them. These remarks earned for him several rounds of applause from the Republican side.

Immediately a break occurred in the Republican ranks when Mr. Colson (Rep., Ky.,) denounced the inaction of the House on the Cuban resolution, and the applause was transferred to the Democratic side. This was short lived though, as Mr. Colson concluded his remarks by declaring that he should vote to uphold the decision of the Chair.

"But I warn my Republican friends," he added, "that we have delayed too long the recognition of the insurgents. If we do not act we will be swept out of power. And if we are not given the opportunity to act, I for one, will join any revolutionary tactics in order to cast my vote for Cuban independence." [General applause.]

No Vote on the Cuban Resolution.

When Mr. Hitt moved to close debate on the pending paragraph of the bill before the House, Mr. Bailey attempted to make the point of order that the question was on the appeal, and not on the paragraph, and that Mr. Hitt's motion was not in order, but Mr. Hepburn, who was in the chair, held that Mr. Bailey's point of order came too late. This announcement was greeted with Democratic jeers.

"I would appeal from that decision," said Mr. Bailey, "were it not that two appeals are not in order at the same time."

There was no break in party lines on this motion, which was sustained—153 to 118. Speaker Reed marched through the tellers with the majority.

The question then recurred on the appeal from the decision of the Chair. A solitary Democrat (Fleming of Georgia) voted with the Republicans to sustain the Chair. No Republicans voted with the minority. The Chair was sustained—152 to 114.

No applause marked the announcement. The clerk proceeded with the reading, but at the next paragraph, appropriating $175,000 for Ambassadors to Great Britain, Germany, and France, Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) moved an amendment to appropriate $5,000 for an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cuba. The Democrats cheered.

Mr. Hitt raised the point of order that the amendment was a change of existing law.

Mr. Williams argued that, as there was no law on the subject, this could not be a change of existing law.

Mr. De Armond urged the members to assert themselves and overrule the rules. If the Republicans did not, he said, they must accept the responsibility. Professedly for Cuba, now was the time to vote.

"In the presence of your master, ruler, and leader," he shouted, "in whose presence you scarcely dare to think, I ask you to give freedom and liberty to Cuba or meet your outraged constituency. Let us see which course you will follow." [Uproarious Democratic applause.]

The Chair then sustained the point of order, and on motion of Mr. Hitt the committee rose.

The Indian Appropriation bill was presented, and at 5:05 o'clock the House adjourned.

INQUIRY CONCERNING CUBA.

House Sub-Committee Asks for Information About Its Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Chairman Adams of the Sub-Committee on Cuba, chosen from the membership of the House Committee of Foreign Affairs, has requested the State Department for such information as is available on the status of affairs in Cuba. Assistant Secretary Day has answered that the information is being prepared.

CUBANS BESIEGE CAMPECHUELA.

A Gunboat and a Column of Spanish Troops Relieve the Place.

HAVANA, Jan. 18.—News just received here from Spanish sources to-day says the insurgents recently besieged the Spanish at Campechuela, in the Manzanillo District of the Province of Santiago de Cuba.

The insurgents, it is added, fired fifty-six cannon shots, and kept up a continuous musketry fire from 6 A. M. to 11:30 A. M. At 3 o'clock a gunboat and a column of 500 Spanish troops raised the siege of the place. The garrison had five men wounded, the Spaniards say.

A Quiet Day in Havana.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon Consul General Lee cabled from Havana that all was quiet there at that hour.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

3:05 A. M.—483 Greenwich Street; John Day, $10.

3:10 A. M.—29 Broadway; owner unknown, $50.

5:40 P. M.—110 Norfolk Street; Philip Krontzinsky, slight.

5:45 P. M.—238 Rivington Street; Charles Stazer, $20.

5:50 P. M.—556 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street; Henry Hubert, nothing.

7:1[illegible] P. M.—594 West Broadway; M. Freisner, $250.

8:20 P. M.—576 Seventh Avenue; Samuel Rosenstock, nothing.

8:30 P. M.—57 West Third Street; H. W. Martin & Son and others, $20,000.

10 P. M.—163 Stanton Street; Jacob Becker, $5.

11:34 P. M.—566 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; Stephen Fallon, $10.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BARRE, Vt., Jan. 18.—The Opera House Block here, occupied by the Post Office, City Clerk's office, and two grocery stores, was burned to-day, causing a loss of about $50,000, partially covered by insurance.

READING, Penn., Jan. 18.—The three-story brick factory building occupied by the stocking factory of William R. Dehart and Jackson B. Dehart and the Star Machine Screw Company, was destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss, $12,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Jan. 18.—A fire, supposed to have been of incendiary origin, early this morning destroyed the boarding house of George Schlee and damaged the residence of Frederick A. Hart, the total loss being $10,000, which is partly covered by insurance. The two buildings were owned by George W. Metlar. The occupants of the boarding house escaped with difficulty and several of them received slight injuries.

HEATING POWER OF GAS.

Careful experiment shows that one cubic foot of 18-candle gas will

Melt two pounds of ice;

Melt two pounds of lead in a light ladle;

Boil one pint of water;

Heat one gallon of water 50 degrees;

Keep an iron plate a foot square at 380 degrees for fifteen minutes.

And one cubic foot of gas costs less than one-tenth of a cent!

There is the argument for gas fuel in a nutshell.

Every man duplicates his order
FOR OLD CROW RYE,
FOR BONNIE BRIAR BUSH,
FOR SOUVENIR OF SCOTLAND.
THEY ARE RELIABLE.
H. B. KIRK & CO., 69 Fulton St.
Also Broadway & 27th St., New York.

Dyspepsia
If This is Your Trouble, Here is a Good Word for You.
Hood's Sarsaparilla positively cures dyspepsia. It gently tones the stomach and digestive organs, creates an appetite, purifies and enriches the blood, and builds up the whole system. Don't suffer any longer, when by the faithful use of Hood's Sarsaparilla you may be cured.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the Best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier
Hood's Pills cure indigestion. 25 cents.

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

Trouble in the Board of Aldermen Owing to Disregard of the Rules of Procedure.

THE COUNCIL SETTLING DOWN

Ordinances Introduced Regulating Smoking on Brooklyn Borough Street Cars—Councilman Leich Dubbed the "Great Obstructionist."

The Municipal Assembly met for the third time at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The work in the Council proceeded smoothly on the whole, but in the Board of Aldermen there was some trouble, owing to a greater or less disregard of the rules of procedure that had been adopted at the previous session. President Guggenheimer called the Council to order at 1:20. When some of the members began to present resolutions they found that they had run foul of the rules, one of which provides that all resolutions, to be introduced, must be in the hands of the Clerk at 11 o'clock on the day of the meeting. Many members had overlooked this, and as a result there was a tangle. The only way that could then be followed was to vote unanimous consent, which the unfortunates did.

Under the rules all legislation must go to three readings, although it is the usual mode of procedure to announce only the title after the first reading. But Councilman Leich, who was yesterday dubbed by some of the members the "Great Obstructionist," insisted on a literal construction of the rules, and the clerks had to drone out the full text at each reading. When the resolution to rescind the Hall of Records resolution came up it was read in full at Councilman Leich's request; by his request it was again read in full after its adoption was moved; read again when referred, read in Committee of the Whole, and again and finally read when it came up for final adoption.

Councilman McGarry of Brooklyn introduced an ordinance requiring that every third car during "rush" hours, and at other times the fourth surface car on all the roads operated in the Boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn shall be a car for the use of smokers except during the warm season, when open cars are run, during which time a section shall be reserved for smokers. The ordinance prohibits smoking on the platforms of cars, or within any closed car except the special third or fourth car. The penalty fixed for the violation of the ordinance is $100. Mr. McGarry also introduced an ordinance requiring all surface roads in Brooklyn and Queens to run at least one car every hour between 1 and 5 A. M. The same penalty is attached for non-observance of the ordinance.

A communication reciting the work done by the Board of Aldermen at its last session was read and each ordinance contained in it was referred to the proper committee. Among these was the one rescinding the grant of the Hall of Records to the National Historical Society, passed in compliance with the request of the Mayor, contained in a special message on the matter. A resolution was introduced and referred to give offices to the Bronx Borough officials.

Councilman Leich raised the point of order that all resolutions must be in the hands of the Clerk by 11 o'clock, and President Guggenheimer sustained him.

Councilman Conly asked by resolution the appointment of Dr. A. Warner Shepherd as physician for the Kings County Jail. It was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

A resolution was introduced by Councilman Doyle, providing for the establishment of ten Sealing and Weighing Districts, and the creation of a like number of Inspectors of Weights and Measures. The resolution provides for a penalty of $100 for the using of uncertified weights and measures, and regulates the fees and prescribes the duties of the Inspectors. It also provides for the dismissal of all city employes who may now be doing such work.

Councilman Oakley asked that the resolution be referred to the Law Committee for immediate consideration.

A recess of ten minutes was taken to permit the committee to act.

When the Council reconvened the budgets for the various departments were taken up. The District Attorney of Kings County asked for $81,400. The estimate of the Board of Education was $6,962,145.92 for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. This budget was indorsed by the board on Jan. 12, as needed for the year 1898. The Dock Board asked for permission to construct an electric lighting and a heating plant for the recreation pier at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street at a cost of $35,000. The present cost of heating and lighting is $23,500 per year, and the Dock Commissioners asserted that the establishment of a plant by the city would mean an annual saving of $9,000. A similar suggestion was made with regard to the other recreation piers.

The Council adopted a resolution that had been favorably reported by the Committee on Buildings, ratifying the selection of quarters by the heads of the departments. At a meeting of the Board of Estimate Mayor Van Wyck and Controller Coler objected to the "indiscriminate" renting of offices, and Messrs. Guggenheimer and Muh, members of the board, were appointed special committee to secure several floors of one building for city uses. Mr. Guggenheimer at that time said that some of the departments had rented offices at a rate for floor space of from 25 to 40 per cent. higher than the average. Permission was granted, under a suspension of the ordinance, to Chu Fong, the Mayor of Chinatown, to set off fireworks on the occasion of the Chinese New Year's.

While these matters were being considered Councilman Leich made many objections to the manner of procedure, and Councilman McGarry rose to protest. "Councilman Leich," he said, "is becoming a trifle monotonous. I have sat in previous boards with the gentleman, and I know his habits. I will therefore tell it to you, who don't know him—it's only his way."

The Council went into the Committee of the Whole to consider the ordinance for a Bureau of Licenses. The report of the committee, which was favorable, failed of final passage, Councilmen Leich, Williams, and Francisco of Brooklyn voting against it. A similar ordinance had already passed the Board of Aldermen, but in the Council a three-fourths (22) vote is necessary to the passage of any measure for the allocation of money. Only 20 votes were cast in the affirmative. Councilman Foley called up the proposed ordinance again by a motion to reconsider. The motion prevailed, and the measure was placed on general orders. The weights and measures ordinance remained in committee.

It was asserted after adjournment that, inasmuch as the granting of licenses was one of the prerogatives of the clerks of the old Board of Aldermen, the upper house did not purpose to give away its powers. It was said that the members formerly found it a convenient thing to be able to help some constituent who wanted a license, and that, besides this, the work would give employment to clerks and add to the patronage of the Municipal Assembly.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution Against Four Lines of Electric Cars on Amsterdam Avenue—Effects of Misplaced Comm.

There were only five absentees from the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday. Alderman Muh moved that the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting be dispensed with, but Alderman Stewart of Brooklyn protested. "Under Rule 3," he said, "the minutes must be read to the end, that any mistakes therein may be corrected." The reading began and had proceeded for some minutes when Alderman Goodman came to the aid of the weary clerk, by stating that Alderman Stewart had slipped a comma. "There's a comma in the rule," he cried, "and it's after the word 'read.' The rule means that the minutes shall be read, to the end that mistakes shall be corrected."

Alderman Hennessy of Brooklyn offered a resolution prohibiting indiscriminate smoking on the street cars in Brooklyn, except between the hours of 5 and 9 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., and requiring the Brooklyn elevated roads to provide smoking cars at the rear of every train. Other provisions of the ordinance are similar to those contained in the ordinance introduced by Councilman McGarry. The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Alderman John S. Roddy of the Twenty-first District, upon the request of the People's Committee in the Amsterdam Avenue matter, of which T. A. Fulton is Chairman, introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, The running of horse cars upon four tracks upon Amsterdam Avenue, covering some 35 of the 60 feet of the width of that avenue, between Seventy-second and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets is a detriment to that thoroughfare and neighborhood; and the threatened conversion of the four lines of horse cars into electric or other rapidly moving cars will greatly increase the danger to pedestrians and result in certain loss of life and limb, especially among school children, who throng that avenue four times a day; and

Whereas, There are six great water mains underlying the avenue, carrying half the water supply of the city to the reservoirs in Central Park, and the safekeeping and repair of such mains being very difficult or well nigh impossible with four heavy-yoked trolley tracks upon the avenue; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be and hereby is directed to take all possible legal steps to safeguard Amsterdam Avenue, and induce or compel the two rival railroad companies to use the two central tracks jointly; also to report back to this body as speedily as possible what steps can be taken by it to prevent the running of four lines of electric or other rapidly moving cars on Amsterdam Avenue.

Another resolution of a general, not specific, purport, read:

Be it Resolved, That no authority shall hereafter be given to lay or operate in any street, avenue, or public place in the City of New York more than two railroad tracks, except upon the consent in writing, properly made and attested as required by law in such cases, of the owners of 75 per cent. in value of all the property facing upon that portion of the street, avenue, or public place where it is desired to lay more than two railroad tracks, such consents to explicitly state for how many extra tracks the consent is given and their exact location.

The resolutions were referred to the Law Committee.

A permit giving to the residents of Chinatown permission to discharge fireworks was introduced by Alderman Geagan and passed.

The board resolved itself into a committee of the whole, with Alderman Muh in the chair. The committee reported favorably on several resolutions. The board designated offices for several of the city departments, and passed an ordinance establishing a Bureau of Licenses in connection with the Mayor's Marshal's office, in accordance with a provision of the charter.

The board then adjourned till Tuesday.

REPUBLICANS SEEK HARMONY.

Brookfield Going to Albany to Confer on the Situation with Gov. Black and Others, It Is Said.

William Brookfield, leader of the "Republicans of the County of New York," the new anti-Platt organization, said last night that he was going to Albany to-day, "just to look things over." It is asserted, though, that the anti-Platt leader wants to confer with Gov. Black and other State leaders at the capital with regard to the situation. It is known that some of the leaders of the two Republican factions would like to discover a basis on which the differences now existing can be settled and the party united for action next Fall. Gov. Black and his friends are understood to be making efforts to this end with some prospect of success, although it is not thought that the basis of compromise will be agreeable to Mr. Quigg and his advisers.

Louis F. Payn, Superintendent of Insurance and Governor Black's political confidant had a conference the other day with Mr. Brookfield, and they talked the matter over. It was said last night that Mr. Brookfield is now going to Albany to see Gov. Black, Superintendent Payn, and Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge and lay the grievance of the Manhattan and Bronx Republicans before them. Mr. Brookfield will also, it was said, discuss with them the proposed "Honest Primaries" bill.

W. H. Kenyon, Chairman of the Committee of Fifty-three, said last night:

"One of the evening papers credits the Chairman of the machine County Committee as saying that certain eminent Republicans in New York City are considering plans to harmonize the party. The Committe of Fifty-three has perfected such a plan based on the principle, first, of right, then of unity, and will carry it through.

"The Republicans of the County of New York are going right ahead to an enrollment under the constitution adopted for the purpose by the Committee of Fifty-three. The pledge admits all Republicans, whether members of the Citizens' Union movement or of the Good Government Clubs or not, and whether still enrolled in the old machine organization or not. But naturally membership in the old machine organization (as also in Tammany, for example,) must be renounced upon entering the new organization."

It was said at the County Republican headquarters in the St. James Building, Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, last night that no date had been fixed for the primaries.

REPUBLICAN CLUB CHANGES.

President Depew Would Make It the Centre of National Republicanism —Membership to be Increased.

President Chauncey M. Depew ventured the prediction last night that the membership of the Republican Club would shortly reach the thousand mark. It is now about 500. It was suggested that Mr. Depew's statement might mean that President McKinley would become a member, and that his example would be followed by the chiefs of the National Administration.

Mr. Depew said: "I have assurances that give me license to say that the membership of the Republican Club will soon reach 1,000. It is the desire to make the club at 450 Fifth Avenue typically Republican, and representative of the National party organization. This does not mean that we shall have a political organization the centre of party action and a place of political scheming, but that we shall make the Republican Club representative of the great principles of Republicanism. What is desired in a club which shall be National in its type, and to which men eminent in the party, no matter in what locality they may reside, will come.

"In this we are not following in the path of the Democratic Club, to which members have flocked merely to gain the favor of the leader. There the members of the organization are under the tutelage of Mr. Croker. In widening the sphere of the Republican Club it is the desire only to strengthen the principles of Republicanism."

MARYLAND SENATORSHIP.

Beginning of the Voting for a Successor to Arthur Pue Gorman.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 18.—The Maryland General Assembly began, at 11:30 o'clock this morning, to ballot for a United States Senator to succeed Arthur Pue Gorman, whose term will expire in March, 1899.

The opening of the fight found the Republicans, who have a considerable majority in both houses, divided among themselves, eleven of the number, all delegates from Baltimore City, having persistently refused to go into a caucus on the Senatorial or any other question. The situation was further complicated by rumors that William T. Malster, the newly elected Republican Mayor of Baltimore, would enter the contest, and that he expected to win by means of a coalition between the eleven malcontents and the forty-seven Democrats in the House and Senate, which, if accomplished, would give him a majority.

In the first ballot favorite sons generally were voted for.

The Senate cast its vote as follows: Judge Louis F. McComas, 9; Congressman Isaac A. Barber, 4; Thomas Parran, 2; John V. L. Findlay, 1; Gov. Lloyd Loundes, 1; Major Alexander Shaw, 1; A. P. Gorman, (Dem.,) 6; Judge Henry Page, (Dem.,) 1.

The House vote was: Judge McComas, 25; Thomas J. Shryock, 3; Alexander Shaw, 11; J. C. Mulliken, 1; J. V. L. Findlay, 1; Isaac A. Barber 2; Milton G. Urner, 1; Thomas Parran, 4; Arthur P. Gorman, (Dem.,) 36.

The fight will be resumed to-morrow in joint session.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

GOOD GOVERNMENT DINNER

Club F Feasts at the St. Denis and Prominent Men Make Speeches.

ALL HOPEFUL OF SUCCESS

Richard Watson Gilder, J. Augustus Johnson, J. S. Lamb, Alfred R. Conkling, S. C. Harriott, and Prof. Werner Discuss the Political Situation.

The fourth annual dinner of Good Government Club F took place at the St. Denis Hotel last night, and the topics were the result of the recent municipal election, and, in view of that result, the future of the struggle for good government. L. J. Callanan was in the chair, and Richard Watson Gilder, J. Augustus Johnson, J. Stanton, E. B. Merrill, J. S. Lamb, C. W. Bowen, George W. White, O. E. Semple, Alfred R. Conkling, the Rev. Dr. Geer, Prof. A. Werner, and E. S. Hobbs were of the company.

Richard Watson Gilder, who spoke first, after referring to the result of the election, declared that there is still great hope in the situation. It is easier, he said, to drive from office a set of bad men than to prevent their return to office, and the opposition to Tammany four years hence may be successful.

"Still," said Mr. Gilder, "we are in the valley of humiliation. We are under a government not Republican or Democratic in any philosophic sense—a government for the support and enrichment of certain persons, which is in the hands of one man not of that government. It is a degrading situation.

"Incompetent Officers."

"Men have been put in office who are incompetent. To take a man who is ignorant, a workman, unless he has earned the place, and give him an office, is not a compliment to the workingmen, but an insult. It is not democratic, but autocratic and aristocratic. We do not object to a man because he is poor, if he be not selected because he is a tool.

"There has been a serious and lamentable attack upon the Board of Education. If there has ever been a body of men who deserve well of the city it is the present Board of Education. Yet they have been insulted. Our public library system has been wantonly assailed, and this is a menace to culture."

J. Augustus Johnson, President of Good Government Club E, said that the movement for good government had not altogether failed. He believed this would be a better administration than that of Gilroy, because of the standard that has been set. The people will not now accept dirty streets or the return of the trucks.

"But," said he, "Tammany has returned to power under a charter full of unsolved problems. The city is not in the hands of either of the old parties, but of an aggregation of spoilsmen, who had enough cohesive power to stick together while their opponents were divided. What are they going to do with it? If the government of this city is to be carried on from an up-town club and a down-town express office, what is to prevent the enslavement of the people? Every man here must make up his mind to be ready to fight for his city—it may be for his individual liberty. Early in the next century we may have to do what our forefathers did."

Suggestion for Agitation.

Mr. Johnson said continuity of political effort is more than ever needful, and suggested that a beginning be made with the young. He would establish lectures and classes in civics in every neighborhood and have public debates on municipal government through good government clubs or other organizations, whose motto should be, "Individual Liberty and the Public Welfare Must and Shall Be Preserved." He would have this work supplemented by women's auxiliaries. Mr. Johnson's conclusion was as follows:

"Babylon was lost while Belshazzar dined. New York was lost to reform when the river of patriotism was diverted from its channel and Croker entered dryshod. But the end is not yet. Enough new voters come to the polls every four years to turn the scale. Let us learn wisdom from our mistakes and turn our faces toward the future. The Saviour of mankind wept over Jerusalem, that tiny city of little Palestine. Shall we not be deeply in earnest over this potentially the greatest city of the world?"

Speeches were also made by Alfred R. Conkling, S. C. Harriott, J. S. Lamb, and Prof. Werner. Mr. Lamb's subject was "Civic Art," and he told how in every effort made by the Civic Art Society it had "run up against" the politician and been frustrated. All the speakers expressed hope of ultimate success.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB MEMBERSHIP.

Twenty-five New Applications Added to the List Last Night.

Twenty-five new names were added to the long roll of propositions for membership in the Democratic Club last night. Twenty-one were for resident, and four for non-resident membership. The names posted were:

Name.	Proposed by
Albert H. De Rouge	Edward Tully.
George C. Engel	Lewis S. Marx.
Israel J. Merritt	John Sutphin.
Patrick McDavitt	Richard Croker.
William J. Smith	Robin M. Morgan.
Eugene Van Schaick	John F. Carroll.
John H. Naughton	John C. Sheehan.
Henry Siefke	Andrew Freedman.
Joseph Huber	Maurice Untermyer.
Theodore G. Stein	Jn B. Sexton.
Matthew Corbett	John B. Sexton.
Edward L. Merrifield	John B. Sexton.
George M. Leventritt	John B. Sexton.
J. S. Scott	Isaac Bell Brennan.
Daniel O'Neill	Isaac Bell Brennan.
M. J. Bernstein	Isaac Bell Brennan.
Louis Lewis	Richard Croker.
M. Wonkown	Richard Croker.
Robert Muh	Richard Croker.
Peter McGinniss	John McQuade.
H. H. Wasselman	David McClure.

Andrew B. Murray, Red Bank, N. J.; proposed by Daniel F. Cooney.

Daniel Shea, Boston, Mass.; Richard Croker.

John Flanagan, Canandaigua, N. Y.; Richard Croker.

Rosevell G. Rolston, Babylon, N. Y.; David McClure.

Brooklyn Primaries Dates.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee met last night and arranged dates for the primaries and Assembly District conventions. Primaries will be held Feb. 1 and the conventions Feb. 4. The resignation of John J. McGarry was accepted.

OHIO BRIBERY CHARGES.

COLUMBUS, Ohio., Jan. 18.—The Senate committee to-night began its investigation into the charges of bribery made by Representative Otis during the recent Senatorial contest. The members of the House committee appointed to investigate the same charges were invited to be present, but they did not participate officially, and there will be two separate investigations. J. J. Sullivan, H. H. Dougherty, and Cyrus Huling were present to represent Senator Hanna, Major Dick, and others, but the committee voted, 4 to 1, against allowing any counsel to participate.

Senator Burke presided and Judge Robertson examined the witnesses, but all the members of the committee asked questions except Senator Garfield. There were four witnesses examined to-night, as follows: Samuel Pentland, proprietor of the Nell House, where Senator Hanna had his headquarters; Shepherd M. Dunlap, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company; W. L. Truesdale, manager of the Postal Telegraph Company, and Frank P. Ross, manager of the telephone company.

Nothing new was developed during the session of four hours. The witnesses refused to answer some questions, and to produce their books and copies of messages. They were given until to-morrow night to furnish the evidence required of them.

Elevated Guard's Fatal Fall.

James Stephens of 1,961 Third Avenue, employed as a guard on the Second Avenue elevated railroad, fell from the rear platform of a train to the street at the Nineteenth Street station yesterday while trying to open the valve of the steam brakes. He was taken in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital, where he died shortly after arrival.

LOST MONEY ON THE STREET.

Brooklyn Woman Recovers $500—Tennessee Man Would Like to See $450.

A purse containing $500 in money and jewelry was lost by a woman while shopping on Monday, and found on a street corner by an expressman. Mrs. D. J. Runyon of 67 St. James's Place went shopping in her carriage. On her way home she found that she had lost her purse. Yesterday Capt. Campbell of the Bergen Street Station was notified of the woman's loss, and in the evening Thomas Molloys, an expressman living at 48 South Ninth Street, brought the purse to her. He had found it on the corner of Livingston and Bond Streets.

V. L. Van Polk, a prominent railroad man from Tennessee, says that he lost between $400 and $500 in bills on Sunday, somewhere in Broadway or Sixth Avenue, between the Hoffman House and the Murray Hill baths, on Forty-second Street.

Mr. Van Polk, who had been staying at the Hoffman House, left town on Monday for New Orleans. He inserted an advertisement in one of the papers, asking that the money be left with the cashier of the Hoffman House, and offering a reward for it.

The cashier has not yet heard of the money being found, and hardly expects to.

William S. Green Loses His Life.

William S. Green, thirty-five years old, of Washington Street, Ozone Park, L. I., was found by Patrolman McMahon last night lying at Atlantic and Pennsylvania Avenues, Brooklyn, three feet from the Long Island Railroad track. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, when it was found that he was suffering from a fractured skull. He died an hour later. A man was found who said he had seen Green trying to board a moving train.

The Rev. Ensign McChesney Chosen.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 18.—At the semi-annual meeting of the Syracuse University Trustees to-day, the Rev. Ensign McChesney of New York was elected Dean of the College of Fine Arts.

The Rev. Ensign McChesney is pastor of the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, at the corner of Seventh Avenue and West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, this city.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—R. A. Denneth, London; Capt. Kenneth Campbell, London.

HOLLAND—Lieut. Gov W. M. Crane, Massachusetts.

PLAZA—Richard H. Dana, Cambridge, Mass.

MANHATTAN—Benjamin Custis, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge James H. Reed, Pittsburg.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—J. Lodge Eddy, Boston.

ASTOR—George Newton, Caracas, Venezuela; J. Duncan Ethridge, Pittsburg; E. L. Granam, Lexington, Va.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Alshuler, D. D., & Co., Racine, Wis.; D. D. Alshuler, clothing; Stuart House.

Busanel, A., & Co., Watertown, N. Y.; F. George, notions and cloaks; Hotel Manhattan.

Bacharach, Kohn & Co., Fairbault, Minn.; J. S. Bacharach, clothing; St. Cloud Hotel.

Brofman, S., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; J. Brofman, clothing; Colonnade Hotel.

Bissell, C. H., Southington, Conn.; dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Black, The, & Grant Company, Zanesville, Ohio; T. S. Black, domestics and dress goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Baer & Brother, Baltimore, Md.; A. P. Baer, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Barney, H., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, domestics and linens; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; C. W. Whitten, silks and velvets; 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Denholm, The, & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. Waite, draperies; 2 Walker Street.

Elliott, W. H., Detroit, Mich.; Miss H. Godfrey, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Cadillac.

Emerson & Adams, Bangor, Me.; C. C. Emerson, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Effroymson & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. A. Effroymson, dry goods, &c.; M. Effroymson, Hoffman Hotel Vendome.

Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; W. E. Mayhew, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Downs, knit underwear; A. E. A. Shinner, dry goods; 115 Worth Street; Westminster Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Hill, boys' clothing; 104 Worth Street.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Hall, silks and plushes; 115 Worth Street; Gerlach Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Hill, dress goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Bodman, upholstery goods; C. A. Jones, furniture; 104 Worth Street; Holland House.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; S. H. Track, clothing; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Metropole.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. Congdon, prints; 104 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Goodman & Claster, Harrisburg, Penn.; G. Goodman, furnishing goods; J. Claster, white goods and notions; 48 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. E. Dyott, dress goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. J. Nelson, flowers and feathers; 530 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Grief, L., & Brother, Baltimore, Md.; I. Grief, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Grant & Holmes, Ellenville, N. Y.; W. N. Grant, dry goods; G. B. Holmes, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Hershberg & Garson, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Hershberg, clothing; Stuart House.

Haas, B., & A., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Haas, dress goods and cloaks; Westminster Hotel.

Haucksold, A. F., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Friedman, clothing; Astoria House.

Hibben, The, J. H., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. A. Lowes, woolens; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. H. Hamburger, woolens; P. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Loewenstein, B., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; Miss Ida Weil, underwear; 51 Leonard Street.

Moore & Beirs, Rochester, N. Y.; L. W. Moore, woolens and clothing; Astoria House.

Morris, A. M., Houston, Texas; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Myers, Conan G., Albany, N. Y.; C. N. Tucker, black goods; 487 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. Pierson, upholstery goods; 55 White Street.

Mayer Brothers, Demopolis, Ala.; L. Mayer, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. A. Cleveland, house furnishing goods; 454 Broome Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Newell, J. C., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. R. Healy, woodenware; Broadway Central Hotel.

Peck, The B., Dry Goods Company, Lewiston, Me.; B. Peck, cloaks and upholstery goods; Everett House.

Pollock, Pettibone & Chapman, Detroit, Mich.; H. B. Pollock, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; W. Murphy, upholstery goods; 55 White Street.

Pittsburg, The, Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. B. Shea, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Holland House.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. W. Neely, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Putnam & Son, Lowell, Mass.; F. P. Putnam, clothing; Hotel Normandie.

Richardson, Roberts, Byrne Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. L. Rogers, furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Gerlach Hotel.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Adams, bags; 51 Leonard Street.

Rothschild, B., Rochester, N. Y.; woolens; Hoffman House.

Robinson, J. M., & Norton Company, Louisville, Ky.; J. D. Hawes, notions and small wares; 258 Church Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Robinson, J. M., & Norton Company, Louisville, Ky.; A. L. Terry, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Manhattan.

St. Onge, The, & O'Neil Company, Providence, R. I.; A. J. St. Onge, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Stern, The H., Jr., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. G. Stern, notions and fancy goods; 15 White Street; Plaza Hotel.

Strong, Lee & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. A. Lander, notions and white goods; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Shillito The, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Buhrman, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 78 Worth Street; Westminster Hotel.

Strait, E. S., Troy, N. Y.; hats and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, domestics and dress goods; 55 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

White, Wells & Wilkins, Albany, N. Y.; A. B. Wells, notions, fancy goods, and laces; 80 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. G. Darnell, umbrellas and parasols; Broadway and Tenth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mack, domestics, linens, and white goods; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

White, Wells & Wilkins, Albany, N. Y.; J. J. White, furnishing goods; 78 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Wilcox, R., Cohoes, N. Y.; notions, fancy goods, and laces; Continental Hotel.

Walsh, P. J., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Keane, furniture; Park Avenue Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, kid gloves; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; J. D. Wilson, ladies' wear; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

Destructive

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Mr. Morgan Gives the Senate the Second Installment of His Hawaiian Speech.

WANTS THE ISLANDS ANNEXED

Predicts that This Country Would Be at War in Ten Weeks If It Should Neglect Its Opportunity to Take Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Senator Morgan occupied the attention of the Senate during the entire time of the executive session to-day in the presentation of his views on the subject of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. This was the second installment of the Senator's speech and when he concluded a few minutes after 5 o'clock he had not then reached the end.

His speech to-day was a general presentation of the importance of the islands to the United States. He dwelt especially upon the military importance of the islands, quoting Gen. Schofield and Capt. Mahan at length in support of his position that the islands were a natural outpost for the United States and necessary to the proper protection of our western coast and of our general commerce in case of war.

Mr. Morgan predicted that if the United States did not take advantage of the present opportunity to acquire the islands there would be war between this country and some other power within ten weeks. It was not, he said, within the bounds of possibility, in view of the present European competition for territory in Asia, that the Hawaiian Islands should be allowed to remain independent for a year's time after the United States should announce finally its determination not to make them a part of American territory.

"Does the Senator from Alabama mean to say," interrupted Senator Pettigrew, "that the Hawaiian Government would voluntarily seek the protection of some other power and thus forego the great advantage those islands now enjoy in their reciprocity arrangement with the United States, which results in our remitting to them annually not less than $6,000,000?"

To this question Senator Morgan replied that the reciprocity treaty had been negotiated for the purpose of giving this country cheap sugar. It had been of greater benefit to the United States than it had been to Hawaii.

"We want," he said, "not only the sugar from Hawaii, but cheaper coffee as well, and that and many other necessary articles could be grown in these islands."

Mr. Morgan said the islands were in the very roadway of commerce between our Western coast and the Orient, and the nation which controlled them would control the commerce of the East.

In closing, Mr. Morgan said that failure to annex the islands meant inevitable bloodshed, and the responsibility for that bloodshed would rest upon the Senate of the United States for its failure to perform its duty at a critical hour in the history of the two countries.

BIMETALLISM IN THE SENATE.

Finance Committee Reports Teller's Resolution Relating to Government Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Senate Committee on Finance voted to-day to report to the Senate the Teller resolution declaring for the payment of the National bonds in silver as well as gold, the resolution practically being the same as the Stanley Matthews resolution adopted by the Senate years ago.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) reported the resolution for the committee, and gave notice that he would call it up at an early day.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) and Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.,) desired it to be understood by the Senate that the report of the Committee on Finance relative to the Teller resolution was not unanimous. As a matter of fact, the vote in the committee stood 8 to 5.

Those voting for the resolution were: Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) White, (Dem., Cal.,) Walthall, (Dem., Miss.,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Jones, (Silver, Nev.,) and Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)

Those against were: Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) and Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)

Senator Jones of Nevada was not present, but his vote, by his request, was recorded in favor of the resolution.

The vote in the committee was preceded by a discussion. The Republicans contended that the resolution was useless and would be devoid of results; the Democrats and their allies took the opposite position. The Republicans deprecated the agitation of the financial question at the present time, saying there was not likely to be any effort to pass a general financial measure through the Senate committing the country more definitely to the gold standard.

To this the Democrats replied by citing the efforts of Secretary Gage and ex-Senator Edmunds to have Congress take action in place the country upon a gold basis. They contended it was the evident purpose of the Administration to secure legislation in the interest of the single standard whenever opportunity offered, and avowed their purpose of securing a declaration in favor of a double standard, such as was proposed in the resolution, if possible to do so, in order to show that there had been no change in sentiment.

If, they said, the business interests were to be injured by the agitation of the financial question at this time, the blame should be placed upon the Republican Administration, and not upon the Democrats.

When the Republican Senators were reminded that they had voted for the resolution when presented by Stanley Matthews twenty years ago, they admitted such to be the fact, but said, in explanation of their present attitude, that conditions had changed.

NEW ANTI-SCALPING BILL.

Mr. Sherman's Substitute to be Reported to the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The House Committee on Commerce to-day voted to report the Anti-Scalping bill in the form of a substitute prepared by Mr. Sherman of New York. The substitute follows the general lines of the original bill, with some additional features. It places a penalty on railroad officers who deal with scalpers. Heretofore the plan has been to hold the corporation liable, but the new provision extends the liability to officials, making them subject to a misdemeanor, fine, or imprisonment on conviction. A new paragraph is inserted in the section, making it unlawful for general passenger agents to supply tickets to other than an authorized ticket agent.

Another substitute provision provides that unusued tickets shall be redeemed at any time within one year. Any company failing to redeem a ticket is made liable in a civil action to a penalty of $100 in excess of the redemption money on the ticket. Mr. Sherman will write the report and present it to-morrow.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Appointments in the Treasury, Justice, and Navy Departments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Treasury—Collector of Customs for the District of Barnstable, Mass., THACHER T. HALLET.

Justice—Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Territory of New Mexico, WILLIAM J. MILLS.

Navy—Passed Assistant Paymasters to be Paymasters, E. B. WEBSTER, G. W. SIMPSON, W. B. WILCOX; Ensigns to be Lieutenants, Junior Grade, E. H. DURELL, A. H. SCALES, F. H. BROWN, C. M. STONE, T. WASHINGTON; Assistant Paymasters, U. G. AMMEN of Maryland, R. C. SCHENCK of Maryland, GEORGE BROWN, Jr., of Indiana.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The following fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed:

New Jersey—Branchville, George Phillips. New York—Georgetown, W. Albert Hare; Maltsville, Louis Ledoux; Thomson, Charles J. Cameron.

DOLE THE NATION'S GUEST.

To be Entertained in Washington in a Manner Befitting His Official Rank.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Arrangements are making for the entertainment of President Dole of Hawaii on a scale befitting his rank as the Chief Magistrate of a friendly nation. It has been decided that he shall be regarded as the Nation's guest and that this Government shall bear the expense of his entertainment while in Washington. The formal visit paid to President Dole yesterday by Gen. Shafter at San Francisco was not by direction from Washington, but it is said that the call was required by army regulations.

President McKinley has decided to have the official tour of the Hawaiian President begin at Chicago, and at that point in his overland tour he will be met by the representatives of the President and of the United States Government. This is brought about by the fact that the representatives would not have time to reach San Francisco before the departure of President Dole for the East. The personal representative of the President will be Third Assistant Secretary of State Thomas W. Cridler, the Army will be represented by Major H. O. S. Heistand, Assistant Adjutant General, and the Navy probably by Lieut. Commander T. S. Phelps, the last named being personally acquainted with President Dole.

The three representatives of the Government will go to Chicago as soon as they receive notice of the time of the arrival there of President Dole and escort him to Washington. When he arrives here he will be quartered at the Arlington, where Li Hung Chang, Princess Eulalie, and other National guests have been entertained, and his comfort will be looked after by the Government representatives. It is expected that his stay will not be long.

While the exact nature of the powers reposed by the Hawaiian Government in President Dole is not known at the State Department, there is reason to believe that he may be authorized to act for his Government in the matter of accepting any amendment that may be made in the annexation treaty, and thus save valuable time in the conclusion of the negotiations.

DOLE TO START EAST TO-DAY.

He Will Spend One Day in New York on His Way to Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 18.—President Sanford B. Dole of the Hawaiian Republic has decided to resume his journey to Washington to-morrow afternoon. He had intended to remain in San Francisco for some time, but dispatches received by him from Minister Hatch at Washington, advising him to reach the capital as soon as possible, have changed his plans.

The Hawaiian President and his wife and attendants will go by way of Chicago and New York, stopping one day in each of those cities.

EIGHT NEW REVENUE CUTTERS.

Mr. Hepburn Introduces a Bill in Congress for Their Construction.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Representative Hepburn of Iowa has introduced a bill to construct eight vessels for the revenue cutter service, four to take the place of the revenue cutters Seward, McLane, Colfax, and Boutwell. One of the others is for service about the Columbia River bar on the Pacific Coast, to cost not over $250,000, and the three others to cost $45,000 each, for harbor service at Philadelphia replacing the Washington, at Boston replacing the Hamlin, and at New York replacing the Chandler.

Mr. Hepburn has also offered a bill increasing the pay of Chief Engineers of the Revenue Cutter Service to $2,100 on duty and $1,500 on leave or waiting orders, and granting pensions to the seamen.

Long's Pension Reduction to Stand.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—It is understood that Commissioner Evans of the Pension Office will refuse to vacate the order made by Commissioner Lochren reducing the pension of Judge Charles D. Long of Michigan from $72 to $50 per month. The Commissioner declines to discuss the matter at this time, but information has been obtained from other sources that the action above stated will be taken.

MESSAGE ON A LYNCHING.

President McKinley Advises Congress to Pay Mexico $2,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—President McKinley to-day sent to the Senate a message with a report from the Secretary of State relating to the lynching in 1895 at Yreka, Cal., of Louis Morena, a Mexican citizen, and the demand of the Mexican Government for indemnity.

The President says: "Following the course adopted in the case of the lynching of the three Italians in Louisiana in August, 1896, I have recommended the appropriation by Congress, out of humane considerations and without reference to the question of liability of the Government of the United States in the premises, of the sum of $2,000, to be paid by the Secretary of State to the Government of Mexico, to be distributed among the heirs of Louis Morena."

For a Pure Food Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—A call has been issued for a pure food and drug congress to meet at the National Hotel in this city Wednesday, March 2, for the purpose of urging Congress to pass a pure food and anti-adulteration law.

Congressional Notes.

The House yesterday passed the Army Appropriation bill.

The House Committee on Claims has made a favorable report on the bill appropriating $28,160 for the legal representatives of the late John Roach, the Philadelphia shipbuilder.

Mr. Gallinger of the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine reported favorably to the Senate yesterday a bill providing for an investigation of the subject of leprosy. The bill was placed on the calendar.

Senator Platt of New York yesterday introduced a bill providing for the withholding of the pensions of ex-soldiers employed in the civil service under the laws favoring them for such positions, in cases where their salaries exceed $1,200 per annum.

The Senate yesterday passed the Urgent Deficiency bill, with amendments increasing the amount appropriated by $171,935. One of the Senate amendments provides for paying Henry A. Du Pont of Delaware $1,855 for the expenses he incurred in making his contest for a seat in the Senate.

The Indian Appropriation bill, as reported to the House, carries an aggregate of $7,527,204, against estimates of $7,375,617. Of the amount recommended $270,000 is reimbursable to the Government. The total amount for the support of Indian schools from other than the treaty funds is $2,574,540. For fulfilling treaty stipulations $3,250,399 is appropriated.

Senator Teller yesterday introduced a bill in the Senate regulating interstate traffic in wild game, and making it unlawful for any railroad company or other common carrier to ship game from one State to another contrary to the laws of the State from which shipped. The control of the traffic is placed with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Chairman Taylor of the House Committee on Elections No. 2 reported yesterday that Thomas F. Clark, who filed notice of contest against Jesse F. Stallings, representing the Second Alabama District, had abandoned his contest, and that the committee, therefore, unanimously reported a resolution declaring Mr. Stallings entitled to the seat.

The House Committee on Post Offices has made a favorable report on the Sperry bill for rural free delivery. This project differs from the general rural free-delivery proposition in that service depends on the petitioning of one or more persons for each town or place where there is now no free delivery, and the compensation of the carriers or collectors is to be derived from private agreements between them and the citizens served. The scheme is substantially like the old penny-post system.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
Silversmiths
TRADE MARK
STERLING SILVER
208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square
FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT

CURRENCY REFORM HEARING

Bank Guarantee of the Gage and Commission Bills Criticised by Chairman Walker.

GOLD STANDARD IN DISPUTE

Mr. Gage Favors a Positive Declaration on the Question—Mr. Walker Thinks His Bill Has the Best Chance of Passage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Secretary Gage proceeded to-day with the currency hearing before the House Committee on Banking and Currency. The Secretary had concluded his statement, and to-day's hearing took a general range, with a view to developing Mr. Gage's views on general financial questions and his judgment on the various measures, including his own, for currency revision. Ex-Secretary Fairchild and Solicitor of the Treasury O'Connell also were present.

The early hours of the hearing were given to a discussion of the sufficiency of the bank guaranty on unsecured circulation, as provided by the various bills. Chairman Walker, in a series of questions, sought to show that the guaranty required by the Gage bill and the monetary bill was too great, thus imposing an onerous burden on the banks, far beyond the losses which experience had shown would occur. Mr. Gage said that the safety fund in his bill was placed at a point which he regarded as safe, and if found too high it could be reduced.

Mr. Fairchild said it was felt that in a step of this character it had been deemed best to make the guarantee too great rather than too little.

Mr. Gage stated in this connection that he saw objections to the plan of imposing a mutual responsibility on all banks, as proposed in the Monetary Commission bill. It would be an unfortunate requirement, he felt, as it would operate to keep desirable banks from entering the system and imposing on themselves a responsibility for outside banks. The banker as a rule did not want to be responsible for losses other than his own. Whether the guarantee was to be by a 2 per cent. tax on banks, as he provided, or by a mutual guarantee from all banks, as the commission provided, or some other adequate plan, Mr. Gage said he was willing to concede this detail so long as some safe security for the redemption of the banknotes was provided.

The committee occupied the afternoon going over the Walker Currency bill. Chairman Walker sought to show that of the currency bills pending his stood the best chance of passage; that it was least objectionable, because, while accomplishing similar results, it did not flaunt before the minority interests the direct preamble declaration as to the gold unit of standard. It would, he said, absolutely relieve the Government of having anything to do with the current redemption of money of any nature and from keeping anything except an ordinary exchequer balance, as in a private establishment.

Secretary Gage, referring to the statement of purposes in the Gage bill as to "fixing the gold standard more firmly," briefly explained why it was best to incorporate that declaration. The obligations of the United States, he said, were payable in coin. There is a deep dispute as to what that means. On the one side of the Congress it is said the Government can pay in silver; the other says gold only, otherwise the Government is guilty of bad faith and dishonesty as to obligations. So long as there is doubt there will be a constant pressure to open the way for the payments in silver, and the contention was that better assurances of maintaining the gold standard than now exist should be given the country. So, the Secretary thought, it was the wisest plan to make the positive and unequivocal declaration as to the purposes of the bill.

Secretary Gage and ex-Secretary Fairchild will be before the committee again to-morrow.

AMASA THORNTON'S WORK.

He Begins the Examination of the Metropolitan Life's Books.

There was no stir either in insurance or political circles yesterday when the announcement was made that the appointment of Amasa Thornton of 102 East Twenty-sixth Street as a special examiner of insurance had been confirmed.

Mr. Thornton was appointed to examine the books of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company by I. R. B. McCleve, Superintendent of Insurance for Illinois. Mr. Thornton presented his credentials to Vice President Fisk of the Metropolitan company on Monday and started to examine the books and securities yesterday.

When seen yesterday Mr. Fisk said: "We are perfectly satisfied to have him or any one else authorized to examine our books, securities, and the methods used in conducting our business. Mr. Thornton was here this morning and presented a list of business men for us to select two from to examine the securities of the company. I told him any two would be satisfactory to us. I cannot tell the names of the men selected, as I do not know whether they have been appointed or not."

INSURANCE NOTES.

The regular meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held to-day.

John J. Marshall, manager of the Equitable for Northern Indiana, has resigned to manage the same field for the Provident Savings Life.

The annual meetings of the stockholders of the Eastern and of the Northern of New York were held yesterday. The Eastern declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

The Union Casualty of St. Louis has notified the other plate-glass companies that if they do not desist from the rate war in the West, the Union will pursue a radical policy in the East without regard to the wishes of the New York Plate Glass Association.

Insurance Commissioner Clunie of California has brought suit against the thirty-four foreign companies for his total claim of $279,530.98 for back license fees. Many of the companies will file their annual statements, which are not due until May 1, before February 1, in order to prevent a refusal to accept the statements on the ground that the back fees are unpaid.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company was held yesterday. The three vacancies in the new Board of Directors were filled by the election of Harrison B. Moore, Jr., Frank H. Major, and Henry Merz. North and Vedder of Buffalo were appointed agents of the Manhattan Fire for that part of New York State west of Rochester.

The fire loss of C. R. Maltby & Co., wholesale grocers at Corning, N. Y., on Jan. 10, has been adjusted by Miller and Maltby at 26 per cent. The insurance was distributed as follows: Sun, $2,500; Continental, $2,500; Royal, $3,000; Lincoln, $5,000; Associated Manufacturers Mutual, $2,500; Colonial, $5,000, Lancashire, $2,000; Norwood, $2,500; Germania, $2,500.

The insurance on the property at 12 Front Street, Brooklyn, damaged by fire on Monday, was distributed as follows: On building of A. M. Bowie, Underwriters, $3,000; Queen, $1,250; National Fire, $1,500; Eagle, $1,250; Grand Rapids, $1,500; Fire Association, Philadelphia, $2,500; Pennsylvania, $1,500; on machinery of A. M. Bowie, Phoenix of Brooklyn, $1,000; Orient, $1,000; on machinery of John Bowie, Citizens, New York, $1,500; Niagara, $1,000; on fixtures of John Bowie, Michigan Fire and Marine, $1,000.

Auditor A. C. Daily of Indiana has refused to give the Norwood Insurance Company of New York a license for Indiana, because of a technical provision of the insurance law of that State, which reads as follows: "No insurance company, or agent, or agents of any insurance company, incorporated by any other State, shall transact any business of insurance in this State, unless such company is possessed of at least $200,000 of actual capital, invested in the stocks or bonds of some one or more of the States of this Union, or of the United States, or bonds of some one or more of the counties, cities, or towns of this State. The assets of the Norwood are invested in New York City bonds, but it is probable that a change will be made to comply with the laws of Indiana.

Pacific Cable Propositions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—James A. Scrymser, President of the Pacific Cable Company, appeared before the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce to-day to advocate a contract with the United States, which, he said, he would not call a subsidy, whereby the company would transmit all official messages for $175,000 per year for twenty years from San Francisco to Hawaii, China, and Japan. He also made a proposition to extend the cable to Australia for $75,000 additional per year. He said that during the Venezuelan trouble it cost the Government $5,000 for one diplomatic message, and no one knew what the Government's aggregate expense was in this connection.

PATROLMAN HANNIGAN GUILTY.

He Is Convicted of Assault in the Second Degree for Shooting Charles McNally.

Contrary to expectation, owing to the length of time the jury had remained out, John J. Hannigan the policeman of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station who has been on trial before Recorder Goff, in General Sessions, on the charge of assault in the first degree for shooting Charles McNally, seventeen years old, was convicted yesterday of assault in the second degree. The jury made a recommendation for mercy.

The jury retired at 8:20 P. M. Monday. At 12 o'clock that night they asked for the reading of some testimony, and two of the jurors questioned the Recorder on points concerning the code. At 1 A. M. yesterday the jury reported that they had not been able to agree, and they were locked up for the night. For nearly ten hours more they remained in the jury room. At 10:40 A. M., after being out over nineteen hours, the jury went into court looking thoroughly exhausted.

Hannigan showed not the slightest sign of emotion when the verdict was announced. When he was asked if he had anything to say why judgment should not be passed upon him, Louis J. Grant, his lawyer, arose.

"If it please your Honor," said Mr. Grant, "I would ask that sentence be postponed until Friday."

This request was granted. The prisoner was then sent to the Tombs.

Hannigan's wife and mother were in court when the verdict was given, but they took it as calmly as did the convicted man. Hannigan has been the sole support of both women.

The maximum penalty for the offense of which Hannigan was convicted is five years' imprisonment, or a fine of $500, or both.

Thanksgiving Day Hannigan and another officer had been sent out in citizens' clothes to break up a gang of boys who were playing football in East One Hundred and Seventh Street. Hannigan started in pursuit of McNally, and chased him as far as First Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street, and then, according to witnesses, fired one shot in the air and one at the boy. McNally was slightly wounded in the hip. Hannigan said he intended to fire in the air, but slipped while running and fired in front of him by mistake. The case will probably be appealed. Hannigan's conviction means his dismissal from the force.

STOLEN SILVER RECOVERED.

Articles Valued at Over $1,000 Found in a Flat, and a Man and His Wife Arrested.

Over $1,000 worth of silver, stolen from a number of houses in this city and vicinity, was recovered yesterday in the rooms of Joseph and Ray Barton, at 255 West Thirty-ninth Street. The man and his wife were arrested by Central Office Detectives Lawless and Thompson, and the prisoners were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court, where they were remanded until to-day.

All of the silverware found in the rooms was of solid make, and was manufactured by Tiffany & Co., through which firm the police were able to have a part of it identified. In one lot were one dozen each of teaspoons, knives, tablespoons, and butter knives, all marked "E. E."; a dozen forks, marked "A. L. E.,' and half a dozen fruit knives, marked "E. E.," all of which were identified by Edward Ellsworth of 32 East Sixty-second Street. They were stolen from his country house in Tarrytown last August.

A carving set, one half-dozen fruit knives, four coffee spoons, one-half dozen oyster forks, four pickle forks, three nutcrackers, two napkin rings, which were engraved with the names of the Bartons. The rest of the booty consisted of one looking glass and brush, marked "E. A. L."; one clothes brush, marked "E. A. L."; one brush, marked "E. S. L."; one souvenir spoon, marked "Actors' Fund Fair, 1892"; two souvenir spoons, marked "Montreal and Kalamazoo"; a souvenir spoon, marked "M. B."; a candelabra, an egg steamer, marked "G. C. R."; a coffee pot, marked "E. B. R."; two silver trays, seventeen pawn tickets for silverware, and one pawn ticket calling for fourteen diamonds, taken from a crescent pin, and a gold watch and chain, the watch being marked "Jeffie from Harry, Jan. 22, 1892."

It was learned that part of the property belongs to Mrs. G. C. Rand of Lawrence, L. I., from whose residence it was stolen some months ago. Another portion of the recovered booty was bought by L. Tuckerman, Washington, D. C., but it is supposed that it was presented by him to some one in this vicinity. Mrs. Rand will be in this city to-day to identify such portions of the silverware as belong to her.

A good deal of the plunder has thus far not been traced. It is supposed to represent a small portion of the proceeds of many burglaries committed in the neighborhood of this city last Summer. Barton, the prisoner, has for years been known to the police as a clever housebreaker.

A HOME FOR JOURNALISTS.

A. B. De Frece Explains a Project in Chicago Which Is Under Way.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—A. B. De Frece addressed the Chicago Press Club on a project which is under way for the establishment of a home for journalists.

Mr. De Frece had an interview yesterday with President Ripley of the Santa Fé Railroad relative to the purchase of the hotel and springs owned by the company at Las Vegas, N. M., to be used as a retreat for journalists who are in temporary ill health, crippled, or incurable. President Ripley will make a proposition at the convention in New Orleans, Feb. 15.

FORTIFICATIONS AT JAMESTOWN.

Property of Summer Residents to be Taken by Condemnation.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 18.—Word was received to-day from Washington which will distrub some of the land owners of Jamestown, a pretty Summer resort opposite Newport. Land upon which several handsome villas stand will be used in connection with the fortification of Narragansett Bay.

Few months ago Summer residents and citizens of Jamestown forwarded to the Secretary of War a petition asking that the ground about Beaver Tail be taken instead of that proposed to be taken at Jamestown. The War Department has determined to use Jamestown property, but the original plans of the department have been modified and other land to some extent than that first desired will be acquired by condemnation.

Philadelphia "Zoo" Elephant Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—The smallest of the three large elephants at the Zoological Garden died this morning after an illness of about two weeks. Death is believed to have resulted from rheumatism of the heart. Jennie, by which name the dead pachyderm was known, while not having the National reputation of her companions, Bolivar and Empress, was the pet of the children. She was an Indian elephant, about fifty years of age, and weighed about three and one-half tons.

New Haven Incendiary Pleads Guilty.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 18.—In the Superior Court this afternoon Frederick Cook, who is charged with setting fire to the Tontine Hotel, in this city, on Christmas morning, changed his plea from not guilty to guilty. Sentence was not imposed, however, and it is expected that he will be held as a witness against Capt. Hodgdon, whose trial on a similar charge will begin next Tuesday.

Runaway Boy Says He Is a Robber.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—A seventeen-year-old boy who says his name is Earl Roy Bodine has given himself up to the police here, alleging that he broke into a house in Sanborn, Niagara County, New York, in August, 1896, and stole $25 worth of goods. He wishes to be sent back to Sanborn.

Grand Army Encampment.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The Council of Administration of the State G. A. R. Department met in this city to-day and decided to hold the next annual encampment of the department at Utica, May 18 and 19.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE DRY DOCK SCANDAL

Fresh Evidences of the Faulty Construction of No. 3 Being Found Daily.

COURT-MARTIAL WILL FOLLOW

Engineer Menocal, His Assistants, and the Contractors to be Brought to Court—Rejected Piling Was Used and Fell Away.

The scandal in the constructaion of the large timber dry dock at the Navy Yard, officially known as No. 3, continues to grow, and from present appearances there promises to be a lively and interesting time when the engineers are brought before the court to answer the many questions which are now being prepared.

As the work of making the repairs continues, the weakness and faulty construction of the big structure is met with everywhere, and it is doubted if the dock can be made serviceable again. One of the officials from the Navy Department visited the yard on Monday and made a thorough examination of the work being done, and as far as possible the weak parts, of which there are many, as yet untouched. Many of these are under the floor and the side walls of the structure, and the only developments that have shown themselves are the separating and bulging of the alters and the bulging of the concrete wall on the east side of the entrance to the dock.

The blame for the weak and faulty construction will not alone rest with the engineers. Both the contracting firms, John Gillis, who started the dock, and T. and A. Walsh, who completed it, will be brought before the court.

Civil Engineer Menocal, who represented the Government, is on his way home from Nicaragua, having been ordered by the Navy Department to return. It is understood that he, with his assistants who worked on the dock, will be court-martialed. The other engineers who will be brought before the court are U. S. G. White, Franklin C. Prindle, and Lieut. R. E. Peary, of Arctic fame. All were inspectors of the work, and it is to determine where the responsibility is to be placed that they will be called before the court. Lieut. Peary was one of the last of the Government civil engineers to inspect and make a survey of the big dock. This was done just before the Monitor Puritan was floated into the dock, when it was turned over to the Government for final acceptance.

Rejected Piles Used.

John Gillis, the first contractor, asserts that his work was continually interfered with, and that, had he been allowed to complete the work according to the original plans, the structure would have been all right. It is a well-known fact that he refused to use some of the piles that had been sent to the dock, and that, after the contract had been taken away from him, the piles were left at the side of the structure. They were rejected, as they were not up to the specifications. Many of them were short and crooked, while none were twenty inches in circumference three feet from the butt, which the contract called for.

When T. & A. Walsh were awarded the contract to complete the work, they used these rejected piles under the concrete floor of the apron of the dock. Not only was this done, but from the piling which has been removed it has been found that few of the piles were driven into the ground to their full length, according to the specifications and contract. It has also been discovered that in many places the piling was driven only a few feet, and then cut off and the concrete floor laid on top of them. None of the short piling, either at the apron or wing walls, was driven according to contract.

In many places this piling split or snapped off, allowing room for the water to seep through the sides and under the dock, completely weakening the foundations and causing the support piling to give away.

Just how great the damage is to the floor and head of the dock has not as yet been determined. Where part of the alters at the sides were removed, it was found the piling and brace beams had sunk away, thus leaving the side alters without support, and it has been necessary to keep the dock partially flooded in order to keep the alters from entirely collapsing.

An Officer's Statement.

One of the officers attached to the yard, when seen yesterday regarding the dock, said:

"Without exception, the work on the dry dock is the poorest that has ever been done for the Government, and when the court sends its report of the findings to the Navy Department, there is no doubt but that some of the high officials will have been found wanting. The matter will not only reach the officers who were in charge of the structure at the yard, but many of those connected with the department in Washington.

"Taking an officer away from the work he was in charge of, and which he was supposed to be thoroughly familiar with, was never done before. Mr. Menocal was placed in charge of the work, and while it was in progress he was sent to Key West for two weeks. The other engineers were under his direction, and could do nothing without he sanctioned it, and there was a constant disagreement between the contractors and engineers.

"Before this matter is concluded there is no doubt but that Congress will investigate the matter. About $1,500,000 has been expended, and for which the Government has a lot of worthless lumber and a hole in the ground."

Whether the court will be convened in the navy yard or at the Navy Department has not yet been determined. The contractors have been notified of the condition of the dock, as have been their bondsmen. Lieut. Peary is now in Europe, and it is expected he will be ordered home at an early date. In the meantime the work of reconstructing the wing walls and apron will continue, as will the search for the weak parts of the structure.

SENATOR PLATT AND DRY DOCKS.

He Introduces an Amendment to Subsidize a Private Concern.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Senator Platt of New York to-day gave notice of the following amendment which he will offer to the Naval Appropriation bill:

"The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized at his discretion to enter into a contract for the docking of vessels of the navy for a period of twenty years, and the Government shall have the privilege of extension of this period; provided, such dock shall afford all the facilities needed; and, provided further, that such docking service shall be rendered by a steel floating drydock of the design and pattern known as the Clark & Standfield model, to be located in the Harbor of New York, and, provided further, that the total cost to the Government under such contract shall not exceed the sum of $90,000 per annum."

Then follows a provision giving the Government the use of the dock 100 days in the year, and in case of war, for a greater time."

ARSON AND MURDER SUSPECTED.

August Bauer Arrested in Connection with a St. Louis Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—While the Fire Department was extinguishing a fire in a dwelling house on Chouteau Avenue today the charred body of a little girl was discovered.

The house was occupied by August Bauer, Mrs. Hilda Ersar, and her daughter. Bauer was arrested. The police think he killed the child and fired the building. Bauer says he eloped with Mrs. Ersar from Switzerland, and she brought her daughter with her.

CONVICT STABS A WARDEN.

Levi Poindexter, a Negro, Wounds F. A. Dieffenbach in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.—Ferdinand A. Dieffenbach, Chief Deputy Warden of the Maryland Penitentiary, was this afternoon probably fatally stabbed by Levi Poindexter, a negro convict.

The convict, who was going to dinner, suddenly jumped up from the lock-step line and stabbed the Deputy Warden twice before the latter could draw his revolver. The first wound was in the lower part of the chest, and is not serious. The other cut is in the abdomen, and may cause the officer's death. A table knife was the weapon used.

THE SOCIAL REFORM CLUB.

Report of a Committee on Industrial Insurance Read and the Subject of Primaries Discussed.

The Social Reform Club, at its meeting at 28 East Fourth Street, last night, received a report of a special committee on industrial insurance, and afterward discussed the subject of "Direct Primaries." President Charles H. Spahr presided.

Ernest H. Crosby read the report. It showed that the present system of industrial insurance has been in operation for more than forty years in England, and more than twenty years in this country. The proceeds of the policy are devoted generally to funeral expenses. The report says the business "is conducted in America chiefly by three companies, and the volume of business is immense. Thus in 1895, in Newark, N. J., 225,000 policies were in force, or 25,000 more than the total population, and four American companies had 2,300,000 policies outstanding on lives under seventeen years of age. At present the three great companies have over 7,000,000 policies outstanding."

After reviewing the chief objections to the system, the committee says:

"We believe that industrial insurance is a wise and necessary system. In the case of minors, however, who earn nothing for their families, the amount should be strictly limited to the expense caused by the death. The present scale permits the insurance of children for the sum of $240. It would be an excellent thing to reduce this to, say, $120, and to forbid the issue of more than one policy on the life of a child. But we do not advise introducing legislation to that effect."

F. M. Brooks and C. F. Adams discussed the question of "Direct Primaries," each one having a theory for improving the present methods.

A committee was appointed to go to Washington to see the Committee on Labor to urge the enforcement of the eight-hour law and the confining of the products of convict labor to the State in which they are made, and another committee to meet with the Chamber of Commerce to consider the legislation for improving the primaries.

INSTALLMENT DEALERS SCORED.

Justice Roesch Releases Three Men Kept in Jail for Small Debts.

Civil Justice George F. Roesch, in the Fourth District Municipal Court, yesterday ordered the release from Ludlow Street Jail of Domenico Frechelli, Tandello Walary, and Bonaventura Brasreati, who have been confined for some time on judgments obtained against them for installment debts, the two former being debtors of Adolph Testelbaum, a furniture dealer, and the latter of Jacob Rormesch. The sums involved were $16.50, $15.50, and $11.50, respectively, and the judgments were in each case granted by default.

The cases of the three men were taken up by the Italian Emigrants' Society, which proved by its counsel that in two of the cases no paper had been served on the defendants, while in one case the man serving the summons and complaint had said to the defendant that the papers did not amount to anything and he need not bother about them. Upon this statement Judge Roesch ordered the judgments to be vacated and allowed the defendants to come in and defend the actions on their merits. They were at once released.

At the same time the Justice expressed strong opinions about arrests of this description. He said he was glad the society had taken up this question and hoped they would make an investigation, not only into these cases, but into hundreds of others of like character. Justice Roesch has prepared a bill, which will be presented simultaneously in the Senate and Assembly, preventing the imprisonment of installment debtors where the judgments obtained against them are not above $50.

In the course of the proceedings it was brought out that while Frechelli was imprisoned, one of his children died of diphtheria, while a second one was dangerously ill. Brasreati's wife, it was shown, was prostrated by her husband's imprisonment and is now lying at the point of death.

COAL LAW VIOLATION TRIALS.

Dealers Must Weigh Load if Required, and Indicate Weight on Ticket.

The first coal cases under the law passed last year came up for trial yesterday before Justice Roesch in the Municipal Court of the Fourth Judicial District. Under this law a coal dealer in delivering a load to a purchaser must produce a delivery ticket written in ink giving the weight of the load in pounds. If the driver is asked to weigh the load he must do so at the purchaser's expense at the rate of 15 cents a ton. Short weight or a violation of the law is punishable by a fine of $50.

Thomas H. Thorn, a retail dealer, and James Heffernan of 212 South Street, were the defendants. Oakley Mesick of Brooklyn, a detective, testified that on Sept. 29 he telephoned to Thorn to send a ton of coal to O'Brien of 648 East Eleventh Street, but he admitted that the name was fictitious. Mesick went to the place, received the coal, and paid for it with money given him by the Coal Protective Association. A delivery ticket was given to him, showing that the weight was one ton, and Corporation Attorney Lyon's assistant argued that this variation of the weight denomination was a violation of the law.

Counsel for defendant argued that the word "ton" was the equivalent to 2,000 pounds. Briefs will be submitted, and Justice Roesch said that in any event he would not inflict the full penalty.

In the second violation it was charged that a driver refused to weigh his load when requested. Decision was reserved.

MARTIN MOWRY GUILTY.

Convicted of the Murder of Mrs. Reynolds in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 18.—Martin Mowry was found guilty of murder in the first degree this afternoon. He was charged with the murder of Mrs. Abbie F. Reynolds, who, with her husband and adopted daughter, was killed at Burrville last Summer. Their house was set on fire, and Mrs. Reynolds was found in an unconscious condition from blows on the head. The bodies of her husband and daughter were burned with the house.

Mowry was charged with being responsible for the triple tragedy, but was tried only for the murder of Mrs. Reynolds. It is thought he was in love with the daughter and had been rejected.

Court of Claims.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The Court of Claims was reorganized this morning, with Ex-Lieut. Gov. Saxton as President and John F. Parkhurst as Associate, and Philip Keck of Johnstown as Clerk.

Brazil May Sell Her New Cruisers.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 18.—The Brazilian Government is considering the sale of the cruiser Abreu, now building on the Tyne, and the iron-clads Deodora and Floriano, which are being built in France.

No Yellow Fever in Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 18.—The Island of Jamaica has been declared free from yellow fever. The United States Consul, Louis A. Dent, is issuing clean bills of health.

A CARD
FROM
C. C. S

The Wanamaker Store

One Golden Dream which Became Reality

WE exhibit this morning on the second floor a marvelous little heap of pure gold, in "dust" and nugget form. It is a portion of that brought back from the Klondike region by J. I. Clements of Los Angeles, Cal., one of its earliest explorers. In the tempting pile there is some $50,000. With this, many curious articles from the same region, the whole a showing of much interest. It is all *real*,—it is not a reproduction nor fac-simile.

Mattings, Linoleums and Ingrains

THE special carpet sale announced a day or two ago is already over. There are several good chances left in Axminsters, but in quantities insufficient to warrant advertising.

To-day, the second chapter of the story:—

Chinese and Japanese Straw Mattings

A large assortment of mattings reduced in amount to less than one roll per pattern, at one-third and one-quarter original prices. You must take the whole quantity remaining.

On full rolls, prices are reduced one-half. Mattings formerly $8, $10, $12, $14 and $16 a roll, are now $4, $5, $6, $7 and $8 a roll.

You may choose from 2000 yards of Linoleums and Oilcloths remnants, at the littlest prices we think you have ever seen. There are too many kinds to attempt to mention details, but the prices are one-third, one-quarter and one-half the original figures.

Three thousand yards of ingrain carpets go in the bargain rush also.

The 85c. kind, at 57 1-2c.; the 70c. kind, at 47 1-2c.; the 60c. kind, at 40c.
Ingrain Stair carpet, formerly 55c., now 35c.
Interwoven Rattan Door Mats, which were 50c. each, are now 30c.

A Sale of Fine Dinner Sets

ALMOST all these are Haviland sets,—productions of Charles Field Haviland and Theodore Haviland. Among them the finest grades procurable for table use.

The bargains are irresistible, because they are bargains amplified and emphasized. The former prices were remarkably low,—some of them are now cut $75 and $100. Again, the selection of patterns is exceptionally good. Haviland china needs no advertising,—prices such as these can best do their own talking.

CHARLES FIELD HAVILAND DINNER SETS
These six sets contain 125 pieces each, and are to go at the uniform price of $175.
No. 1—In maroon and gold; was $250.
No. 2—In bronze, green and gold; was $250.
No. 3—Double band of maroon, heavily gilded; was $250.
No. 4—Apple green, heavily gilded; was $250.
No. 5—Festoon, broad maroon band, gold paneled and traced; was $275.
No. 6—Festoon, broad green band, gold paneled and traced; was $275.
Two other styles from same maker of 100 pieces in each set.

At $25—In flower and gilt decorations, gold embossed.
At $20—Flower decorations, gilt handles; soup tureen and large meat platters.

THEODORE HAVILAND DINNER SETS.
At $35—113 pieces, flower and gilt decorations; was $50.

LIMOGES CHINA DINNER SETS.
At $35—113 pieces, festoon shape, violet decorations, gold embossed; was $42.50.
At $35—113 pieces, festoon shape, pink flowers and gold decorations; was $42.50.

AUSTRIAN CHINA DINNER SETS.
At $15—113 pieces, flower and gold decorations; was $20 and $21.50.

Bureaus. THE last car-load of the "hand-made" furniture is arrive contained bureaus almost exclusively. These will be received with the same eager welcome which has already been given the chiffoniers and the bedroom suits, whose arrival has already been announced, and for the same reason. It is the best furniture at the prices New York has ever seen.

At $18—Of bird's-eye maple; fancy shaped top 22x44, 6 ft. high; pattern plate French beveled mirror 24x30; 2 large and 2 small drawers in base, small drawers; swell front.
At $22—Of bird's-eye maple; fancy shaped top 22x40, 5 ft. 10 in. high; pattern plate French beveled mirror 24x30; 2 large and 2 small drawers in base, small drawers; swell front.
At $25—Of mahogany; fancy shaped top 23x46, 6 ft. 2 in. high; pattern plate French beveled mirror 28x34, nicely carved frame; 2 large and 2 small drawers in base, top drawers, serpentine front.
At $26—Of imitation mahogany; fancy shaped top 23x46, 6 ft. 2 in. high; pattern plate French beveled mirror 28x40, nicely carved frame; 1 large and 2 small drawers in base, top drawers, serpentine front.
At $30—Of bird's-eye maple; fancy shaped top 23x46, 6 ft. 2 in. high; pattern plate French beveled mirror 28x40, nicely carved frame; 1 large and 2 small drawers in base.
At $50—Of mahogany; fancy shaped top 24x48, 6 ft. 2 in. high; pattern plate French beveled mirror 32x34, nicely carved frame; 2 large and 2 small drawers in base, all serpentine front.
At $60—Of mahogany; fancy shaped top 24x48, 6 ft. 4 in. high; oval French beveled mirror 28x36, nicely carved frame, swell front; 2 large and 2 small drawers in base.

Fourth floor.

His First Impression is a lasting one. The fairy tales of our childhood linger in our memory when later events are forgotten.

The wise mother reads to her child the story of the nations and the races,

that his first and lasting impression may be a correct one.

In the eight massive volumes that go to make RIDPATH'S HISTORY OF THE WORLD there's room for *facts* only, yet they're told simply enough for a child to understand—impressively enough for him to remember, and in a style as *fascinating as a fairy tale!*

Upon payment of One Dollar the complete set is delivered at once. Members agree to make fifteen monthly payments to complete the transaction — first payment in thirty days after joining—for the cloth-bound, $1.50 a month; for the half-Russia—by far the more durable and attractive—$2 a month; for sumptuous full morocco, $2.50 a month.

Members may resign within ten days, and their payments will be returned.

Specimen pages, illustrations, maps, charts, testimonials and full information sent free.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

The New Tailored Suits. They are here in force. We have had our first choice from the best productions of the market, now it's your turn. You cannot find these suits elsewhere.

You cannot find these prices on suits like them. It isn't enough that we lead in quality nor that we are first in styles. Partial superiority holds no content for Wanamaker's, and the element of lowest price is important.

At $12—Of cheviot serge; fly-front jacket, correct length, lined with changeable taffeta, inlaid velvet collar; percaline lined skirt; navy blue or black.
At $20—Of meltonette cloth; fly-front jacket, lined with changeable silk; percaline lined skirt; all prettily trimmed with satin bands.
At $25—Of light mixed cheviots; double-breasted reefer jacket; entire suit lined with changeable taffeta; well made and stylish.
At $30—Of broadcloth; fly-front jacket, all seams strapped; 3 rows of strapping on front of jacket; front seams of skirt to match; all lined with taffeta; skirt finished with dust ruffle; castor, blue or black.
At $36—Of fine meltonette; brown mixture; handsomely tailored; fly-front jacket, with satin faced revers, new circular skirt; all silk lined; skirt finished with dust ruffle.

New Silk Waists. THESE will not last very long,—they're too good to await owners more than a day or two.

The descriptions try to convey to you an idea of that indescribable thing, *style*, and of course fail to do so. Novelty, originality, jauntiness and daintiness, are difficult to put in words. The prices, however, speak loudly and intelligibly of bargains, for these goods are very low in price and high in quality.

At $4.50—Of India silk, entire waist, front and back, of cross-bars forming a plaid; blouse front, with two rows of knife plaiting from neck to waist; sleeves finished at band with cluster of plaits and small turnover cuffs; adjustable standing collar finished with plaits; lined throughout with cambric.
At $5—Of extra quality black taffeta; entire front of cluster of plaits from neck to waist, with knife plaiting finish on the shirt plait, forming a blouse front; tight-fitting back with three clusters of plaits; cuffs and collar plaited; lined throughout with cambric. Excellent value.
At $5—Of rich black satin, entire waist corded around, tight back and blouse effect front; shirt plait, finished with knife plaited ruffle from neck to waist; adjustable corded collar; lined throughout with cambric. Value $6.50.

Corsets. THE Lillian Corset is a specialty with us, and the price is a specialty also. It sells usually for $6, and it is quite worth it. Note our price.

The others are specialties also, and offer proportionate values.

At $4—Lillian corset, real whalebone, bias cut, gored bust and hips, in white coutil.
At $1.50—Elite corset, of strong jean, low bust, long over abdomen, gored hips, spoon clasps, very heavily boned and 3 side steels, especially for stout figures, in white and drab. Same style in black satin, $2. Extra sizes, $1.75 and $2.25.
At 75c.—Florence corset of coutil, sateen stripes, 3 side steels, boned bust; trimmed with lace and ribbon, in white and drab.
At 50c.—Estelle corset, short length; of strong jean, sateen strips, double side steels and clasp, corded bust, silk embroidered, white and drab, long waist, white, drab and black.

Second floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The First Bill of the Session Sent to the Governor and Signed.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES

The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections Coming to New York—A "Ladder of Fame" for Senator Grady.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Both houses of the Legislature held brief sessions to-day, and adjourned until to-morrow. In the Assembly, Senator Ellsworth's bill, appropriating $27,500 for contingent expenses of the Legislature, passed by the upper house last night, was read, progressed to second and third reading, and finally passed, being the first measure of the session to get through both Senate and Assembly. Gov. Black this afternoon attached his signature to the bill, which thus become Chapter 1 of the Laws of 1898.

A resolution was offered by Assemblyman McLaughlin, that the Committee on Privileges and Elections be authorized to meet in New York, to take evidence in the contested cases of John E. Thorne against Samuel M. Hubbard, the sitting member from the Tenth District of Kings, and Thomas J. Hayden against Mark J. Lowenthal, the sitting member from the Twenty-third District of New York. The resolution was adopted. The committee will meet at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York, to hear testimony in these cases.

Senator Ellsworth, temporary President of the Senate, presided at this morning's session of that body. Only routine business was transacted.

About an hour after the adjournment of the Senate one of the largest floral pieces ever seen in the Senate Chamber was placed on Senator Grady's desk. It was composed of roses and carnations worked into a tall ladder and inscribed, "The ladder of fame." On a satin ribbon was inscribed in gold letters, "Hon. Thomas F. Grady, Fourteenth Senatorial District of New York, Jan. 17, 1898. Compliments of Metamora Club."

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Charter Amendments Affecting the Police and Other Departments.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Assemblyman Wicke of Kings introduced a bill this morning amending the New York charter by providing that nothing in it shall be construed to mean that any sum whatever shall be deducted from the compensation of a policeman where the sickness or disability has been incurred in the line of duty, and that the members of the police force of the City of Brooklyn as constituted on the 31st day of December, 1897, and transferred to the consolidated force, shall receive the same compensation as those members transferred to the consolidated force from the New York Department.

Mr. De Graw of Kings has introduced a bill amending the New York charter by providing that persons shall be eligible to serve as Civil Justices who have served five years as lawyers at the bar or who have previously served as Civil Justices. The charter provides that only lawyers of at least five years' practice shall serve as Civil Justices.

Another bill introduced by Mr. De Graw proposes to amend the New York charter by providing that Street Inspectors shall not be removed without charges being preferred against them, and after a hearing at which they may be represented by counsel. This measure is antagonistic to Senator Grady's bill, which provides for a general reduction of the street cleaning force in the Borough of Manhattan. If Mr. De Graw's bill becomes a law it will prevent the removal of many of the men against whom Mr. Grady's legislation is aimed.

Other bills affecting New York City have been introduced as follows:

Mr. Mitchell—Making five cents the maximum rate of fare to be charged by railroad corporations within the limits of cities of 1,500,000 inhabitants.

Also—Releasing the real estate owned by the Eagle Avenue German Baptist Church in the Twenty-third Ward, Borough of the Bronx, from street improvement assessments.

Mr. Wallace—Ratifying and confirming the proceedings of the inhabitants of School District No. 14, Hempstead, in relation to a tax of $10,500.

Mr. T. Smith—Enabling the Fire Commissioners of the City of New York to rehear and determine charges against James P. Reilly, a fireman of the first grade, dismissed from the force.

Mr. Finn—Prohibiting the dumping of snow or refuse into the Hudson River at Battery Park.

Mr. Adler—Prohibiting the placing of a tight board fence before any lot in New York City, and also the use of any fence for advertising purposes.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of General Interest Introduced in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—These bills of general interest were introduced in the Senate today:

Senator Brackett—Permitting the party aggrieved by the judgment of any judicial investigation under the Election law to appeal directly to the Court of Appeals, without going to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Also, amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to the foreclosure of mortgages.

These bills were introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Maloney—Removing the property qualification for trial jurors in courts of record.

Also, providing that the Commissioner of Jurors of each county shall enter in the list of all those liable for jury duty all registered voters residing within the county having the necessary juror qualifications, the poll list of the preceding election to serve as a guide.

Mr. Ten Eyck—Amending the agricultural law by providing that the doing of anything prohibited by the law shall be presumptive evidence of the violation, but such presumptive evidence may be overcome by proof on the part of the defendant of the absence of criminal intent.

Mr. Cowles—Appropriating $2,000 for the purpose of erecting a monument at the outlet of Otsego Lake, marking the site of the military dam across the mouth of the Susquehanna River erected by Gen. James Clinton of the Sullivan expedition of 1776 against hostile Indians.

Mr. Mitchell—Providing for the exemption from taxation on their capital stock of the lands and buildings of corporations whose capital is wholly invested in real estate in this State.

Mr. Peterson—Amending the mileage-book law by providing that mileage books shall be issued by all railroads the lines of which are more than 100 miles in length and which are authorized by law to charge more than 2 cents per mile and not more than 3 cents per mile, in two series, one having 1,000 coupons and the other 500 coupons, and that coupons from such books shall be accepted by conductors on trains.

Mr. Flinn—Amending the storage-warehouse law by repealing the section providing that no warehouse company or person lawfully engaged in the business of storing goods shall be made a party defendant in any action concerning the title to or possession of any goods held in storage by such company or person, unless such company or person shall claim some interest in the same other than a lien for the lawful charge for the care of the goods.

MATURITY OF DEBTS.

Senator Cantor Introduces a Bill Affecting Insolvent Merchants.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Senator Cantor has introduced a bill providing that all debts that may be hereafter contracted in the ordinary course of trade by a merchant may become immediately due and payable, at the option of the creditor, though the time limited for the payment thereof shall not have expired, whenever such debtor or person principally liable shall make any general assignment for the benefit of creditors, or shall suspend payment of his business debts, or, being insolvent, shall transfer or mortgage his property or suffer or procure the same to be levied upon by execution or attachment, with the intent to prefer or defeat one or more of his creditors.

The provisions of this act, however, shall not be so construed as to mature a debt against a surety, guarantor, or person secondarily liable, or any claim or demand which shall have been secured by mortgage, pledge, or other transfer until the creditor holding the security shall surrender the same.

HOME RULE IN TAXATION.

Mr. Brennan Introduces His Bill, Which Failed Last Year.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Assemblyman Brennan to-day introduced his bill of last year known as the Home Rule Taxation measure. The measure permits Boards of Aldermen in cities, or County Boards of Supervisors, to assess for the purposes of local taxation real property alone, real property and improvements, personal property, or both real and personal property, or they may exempt any such class of property from local taxation. No exemption of property from local taxation, however, shall affect the proportion of State tax to be paid by the city or county making the exemption.

Mr. Brennan says the bill has the indorsement of all the labor organizations and of real estate owners generally, including farmers.

NEW TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Bill to Incorporate a Concern with Headquarters in Brooklyn.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Mr. Guider introduced a bill in the Assembly to-day providing that Cyrus E. Staples, Thomas F. Burnes, James A. Murtha, Michael J. Dady, Edwin C. Tucker, William T. Read, Peter A. Hatting, and their associates and successors and assigns be created a body incorporated under the name of the New York Mutual Title Insurance Company.

Michael J. Dady was seen last night at his home, 218 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. When questioned about the new company, he said: "It is a title company, like the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, very similar in plan. Its headquarters are to be in Brooklyn, but it will operate throughout the Greater New York. The Title Guarantee and Trust Company has no monopoly of the title business, and there is plenty of room for competition. I think the new company will be capitalized at about $200,000."

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Bills Removing and Extending This Remedy, Both in the Interest of the Poor of New York.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The Legislature will be called upon to consider two bills relating to imprisonment for debt, both of which are in the interest of the poorer classes of the City of New York. One of these measures is intended to relieve poor debtors from imprisonment in certain cases, and the other is to enable workingmen to put their employers in jail in default of payment of their wages.

Assemblyman William Astor Chanler has prepared a bill, which he will introduce tomorrow, amending the New York City charter relating to the system of collecting small debts by the imprisonment of the debtors on body executions. On the lower east side, where many of the tenement residents purchase furniture or ornaments for their rooms on the installment plan, that process of law, it is claimed, has been enforced to an unjust extent. Justice Roesch, from whose district court a large majority of the body executions have been issued, is strongly in favor of the reform.

Mr. Chanler's bill was prompted by Ernest H. Crosby, who says: "The Social Reform Club desires to have a bill passed doing away with arrest in the district courts in cases of sales on the installment plan where the amount involved is less than $50, and in all cases where the goods are clothing or household furniture bought for the use of the purchaser."

On the other hand, Mr. Harburger has introduced in the Assembly a bill amending the Code of Civil Procedure by providing that in an action brought in any of the municipal courts in the City of New York by a male or female to recover for services, if the plaintiff recovers a judgment for a sum not exceeding $50, exclusive of costs and interest, no property of the defendant is exempt from levy and sale by virtue of an execution against property issued thereon, and if such execution is returned wholly or partly unsatisfied, the Clerk must, upon the application of the plaintiff, issue an execution against the person of the defendant for the sum so remaining uncollected.

A defendant arrested by virtue of an execution so issued against his person must be actually confined in the jail, and is not entitled to the liberties thereof, but he must be discharged after having been so confined fifteen days. After his discharge an execution against his person cannot be issued upon the judgment, but the judgment creditor may enforce the judgment against property, as if the execution from which the judgment debtor is discharged had been returned without his being taken.

Under the present law a woman has the power to send a person to jail who owes her sums up to $50, and Mr. Harburger's bill will extend the same privilege to men.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Total in Excess of Last Year's, When It Was $11,005,301.56.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Chairman Nixon of the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly said to-night that he expected to report the annual Appropriation bill at tomorrow's session. The totals of the revised estimates were not ready yet, he said, so that he could not state the exact amount the bill would carry.

At the Controller's office it was learned that the bill, as prepared in that office, provided for appropriations aggregating $10,988,002.06, against $11,005,301.56 last year, a decrease of a little more than $17,000. It is understood, however, that the Ways and Means Committee's report will increase the Controller's estimates to a figure slightly in excess of last year's.

MR. TEKULSKY'S EXCISE BILL.

Gov. Black Opposed to the Amendment of the Law This Year.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Morris Tekulsky visited Gov. Black to-day with a bill designed to amend the Raines liquor tax law. It was not introduced in either house, as Mr. Tekulsky desired first to submit it to Gov. Black. He waited for about half an hour in the Executive Chamber, and finally secured an audience. He, however, received little encouragement from the Governor. Indeed, the inference which he gained was that the Governor desired no amendments to the law this year.

The bill which Mr. Tekulsky submitted provides for a reduction in the tax of about 40 per cent., abolishes the provisions specifying the thickness of the walls, size of the rooms, and number of windows required in a hotel., abolishes the so-called "spy system," and prohibits department stores from dealing in wines or liquors. It prohibits the sale of liquor from 1 o'clock Sunday morning until 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon, permitting the sale on Sunday afternoons and evenings. It provides for an all-night license in cities, the extra charge being $150.

Municipal Court Amendment.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The Assembly Cities Committee will report favorably to-morrow Mr. Donnelly's bill amending the Greater New York charter by providing that the Justices of the Municipal Court shall serve in the districts in which they are elected, except that, in cases of illness or the inability of any Justice to hold court, any other Justice may be assigned to take his place. Under the existing law the Justices must rotate in holding court.

Bi-Partisan Fire Commission.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—A bill to establish a bi-partisan Board of Fire Commissioners is among the possible amendments to the New York charter. Assemblyman Charles S. Adler, who has been suspected of being the custodian of such a measure, admitted to-day that it was possible he might introduce it later on. "I have not made up my mind about it yet," he said. "I may introduce a bill to that effect, however."

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

PRIMARY ELECTION REFORM

A Special Legislative Committee to Prepare a Bill to Meet the Governor's Views.

QUIGG'S MEASURE REJECTED

Gov. Black of the Opinion that No Bill Emanating from the County Chairman Could Produce Republican Harmony.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Conferences on the subject of primary election reform were held to-day between Gov. Black and a number of Republican Senators and Assemblymen. As a result of these talks, it is given out that, in deference to the wishes of the Governor, the entire question is to be referred to a joint special sub-committee made up of three representatives from the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and three from the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly.

To this special committee will be intrusted the task of making up, from all the various measures already introduced and to be introduced, a bill that will meet the wishes of the Executive. It is expected that the committee will draw from the Brush, Pavey, and Hill bills, and also from the Quigg bill, and report what the Governor's friends say will be a composite, though not a compromise, measure.

Secretary Manchester of the Republican County Committee of New York arrived here to-day with the perfected draft of the primary bill prepared under the direction of Chairman Quigg. He did not arrive in time for Senator Ford to introduce the bill at this morning's session, however, and the Senator will introduce it to-morrow.

No Interference with Tammany.

The bill is designed especially for the control of Republican primaries, so far as New York City is concerned, as it is specially provided that it shall not in any way interfere with the open primaries of the Tammany organization, except to provide the qualifications of voters and to require that a list of voters shall be filed with the Police Commissioners. The bill places the control of primaries and enrollments in the hands of the regular inspectors of Elections, the Republican members officiating at Republican primaries and the Democratic members at Democratic primaries.

It is made the duty of the Police Commissioners in New York and of County Clerks in other counties to supply the enrolling books and ballot boxes and to advertise the date and places for the holding of primaries and enrollments. This is to be a public charge. In cities of the first class it is provided that all enrollments shall be destroyed and an entirely new enrollment made in December of each year. Notices of such enrollment shall be given five days previous.

To be qualified to enroll the applicant must state that he believes in the principles of the party whose primary it is, that he voted the ticket at the last general election, a general election being one at which a Governor or Presidential Electors are voted for; that he is a qualified voter in the district, and that he intends to support the ticket at the next election. At primaries held during the year a revision of the enrollment is provided for, to be in charge of the regular inspectors, at which names may be added; but the revised list must be destroyed in the following December.

Rolls to be Public Records.

A copy of the enrollment must be filed with the Police Commissioners in New York and with County Clerks in other counties as a public record, open at all times to public inspection. A copy of the enrollment must also be kept on file at the headquarters of the political party. After a name is once on the roll the person's right to vote cannot be challenged.

Outside of cities of the first class no definite date for the enrollment is provided, the date to be fixed by the General Committees of the different parties. The polls are to be open from 6 until 10 P. M., except in the large districts, where they will be open from 1 to 10 P. M. Extra compensation is provided for the Inspectors, and all expenses are to be paid by the locality.

At the open primaries, as conducted by Tammany Hall, there are no enrollment days, and the method of procedure at the primaries is very similar to that of the present registration for voting. They are to be in charge of the Democratic Inspectors of Election, and the voter must enter his name and address, the qualifications being the same as provided for enrollment. The voter is here subject to challenge in the primary.

Summary remedy is provided for any aggrieved citizen, it being provided that he may make application to a Judge of any court in the Judicial district, and the Judge may issue such order as justice may require. The provisions of the Penal Code providing punishment for violation of the act are the same as in the present law. The provision that any party may immediately avail itself of the law is inserted to permit an immediate reorganization of the Republican Party in New York City.

The Governor's "Harmony" Policy.

A copy of the bill was this afternoon given to Gov. Black for his inspection. This was the first time the Governor had seen the measure. It is accepted by the members of the majority that the Quigg-Ford bill will never get further than the joint committee on primary legislation. Some of its provisions may be incorporated in the bill that finally becomes law, but the bill as a whole was rejected before it was received, on the ground that no measure emanating from Mr. Quigg could bring about the "harmony" which is now Gov. Black's goal.

As an indication that the Governor's policy is already bearing fruit, informal conferences between Messrs. Weekes, Laimbeer, Brush, Pavey, and Hill have been held on the subject of a primary plan, and the prediction is made that all of these gentlemen, who have acted heretofore more or less independently of the Republican organization, may be seen working with Gov. Black in support of a strict primary law.

Minnesota Plan Proposed.

Assemblyman Wright of Kings, who is a Democrat, does not propose that the Republicans shall have a monopoly of primary election legislation. He has prepared and will present at an early day a bill, modeled on one introduced in the Minnesota Legislature, which puts primaries on the same plane with general elections, throwing about them exactly the same safeguards and giving them the same popular character. The proposed bill would affect only primaries for the nomination of candidates for public office, and would not touch those held for the purposes of party organization.

It provides for the holding of all primaries on the same day, with the use of a secret ballot and polling booths such as are used in the regular election, except that on the ballot the name of the candidate to be voted for is left blank, the elector writing in the name of his choice under each office, and voting in one column only. A plurality vote of all the electors voting in each party would nominate the candidate of that party for each office.

It is claimed for this plan that as the members of all parties would vote on the same day, and as the ballots would be secret, there would be no revelation of party strength, as under the other plans so far proposed, and that it would do away with machine nominations.

MANIFESTO FROM MR. WICKE.

The Kings County Member to Start an Anti-Railroad Crusade.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Otto Wicke, member of the Assembly from Kings County, handed to the representatives of the press to-day this typewritten statement:

"Assemblyman Otto Wicke of the Twentieth District, Kings County, will crusade against all railroad companies for monopolizing streets without the necessary consents of property owners and also without a franchise. Assemblyman Wicke is determined to make a vigorous fight in making the railroad companies keep off streets where they have not the majority of the assessed valuation of the property on such streets, as Mr. Wicke has indisputable evidence that the said companies are in possession of certain streets where they now run, for which they have not complied with the law. Mr. Wicke will present a bill to amend certain sections relating to consents and also relating to time of extending same."

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

Senate Committee to Report a Bill for a Commission.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The canal question has once more subsided after the stirring Mr. Weekes's resolution gave it last night. The Finance Committee of the Senate is expected to take it up Thursday and report a bill for an investigation commission, to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, and it is understood that the action of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, which has the Governor's recommendation, and the Weekes resolution will be in harmony with that of the Senate.

Leader Donnelly of the Assembly minority said to-day that the Democrats would fight for a legislative investigation, holding that any other action would be a reflection on the Legislature, but that nothing would be done that would block the investigation. It is pointed out that if all the Democrats voted with the three independents for a legislative committee, the scheme might go through, even if opposed by the Republican organization.

Federal Control of the Erie Canal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Representative Mahany of New York has introduced a joint resolution providing for the purchase or lease of the Erie Canal by the United States. The United States by the terms of the resolution is to enter into negotiations with the State of New York for such purpose, to the end that "this waterway may be made an arm of war and commerce for the general Government."

SPECIAL TAX FOR BROOKLYN.

Scheme of Senator Wray to Pay the Deficit of $9,000,000.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The proposition of Controller Coler that a special tax be levied in the Borough of Brooklyn to meet the $9,000,000 deficit existing in the accounts of the city before the consolidation is causing considerable discussion among the Kings County legislators. Senator Wray said to-day that it did not look fair to tax the people who have paid their taxes to make up the arrears of others who failed to do so, and he suggested a novel proceeding whereby some at least of the deficiency might be made up. As most of the shortage consists of uncollected tax arrearages, he thought the entire batch of claims might be sold for a good sum to a syndicate, who would undertake to collect them for the discount.

Senator McCarren said he knew nothing of this scheme. The deficit in Brooklyn's finances would have to be met, he said, and he saw no way of doing it except by a special tax.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

A Ten-Million-Dollar Electric Line to Join Chicago, Milwaukee, and Other Cities.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—The Wisconsin Inland Lakes and Chicago Railway, which has asked for a franchise to enter this city, will be the greatest electric railway in the country when completed. Though the construction of only seventy-eight miles of track is contemplated at present, the terminals of the two branches to be at Elgin, Ill., and at Wilmot, Wis., it is proposed in time to extend the system to Milwaukee, Waukesha, and other cities lying in the Oconomowoc region. The road as outlined will cost almost $10,000,000.

The Chicago Council has been asked to grant the company the right to cross streets, it being the intention to purchase a right of way to the State Street bridge terminus, and not seek the use of public streets for the location of tracks. For this privilege the company agrees to pay into the City Treasury $10,000 annually during the first ten years, and $18,500 per annum during another forty years.

The managers say that only Eastern capitalists are interested in the plan, and that neither J. Pierpont Morgan nor the General Electric Company has anything to do with it. The power house, which will be the largest in the country, will be at Desplaines.

LEHIGH VALLEY ELECTION.

Three Changes in the Directorate—A New Second Vice President.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—At the annual meeting of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to-day nine members of the former board of twelve Directors were re-elected, and the places of Robert H. Sayre, James I. R. Blakslee, and William A. Ingham, who resigned from the board, were filled by the selection of Justus C. Strawbridge, Irvin A. Stearns, and Abram Nesbitt. Mr. Sayre also resigned the office of Second Vice President and accepted the post of assistant to the President.

The new Board of Directors elected Albert Walter President, Charles Hartshorne Vice President, J. B. Garrett Second Vice President, J. Andrews Harris, Jr., Treasurer, and W. C. Alderson Purchasing Agent.

NEW LINE TO THE PACIFIC.

J. Kennedy Tod & Co. Interested in a Sioux City Project.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Jan. 18.—Information was received here to-day from New York of an alliance between J. Kennedy Tod & Co., the bond brokers, and Donald McLean, the railway promoter, which practically assures Sioux City a line to the Pacific Coast. Tod & Co. are striving to establish title to the Pacific Short Line, a road between Sioux City and O'Neil, Neb. The Federal Supreme Court will decide the case in a few days, and a decision favorable to the Tods is anticipated.

The Short Line is worth little except as a start toward the Pacific. McLean has long been working to accomplish this project and has a valuable survey of the route. It is said that he will co-operate with Tod & Co in carrying out the enterprise.

The Kansas Pacific Sale.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) of the Pacific Railroads Committee, asked for consideration of the bill reported yesterday conferring upon the President authority to bid in the Kansas Pacific branch of the Union Pacific Railroad at the forthcoming sale.

Mr. Thurston (Neb.) announced that he would press an amendment to the measure conferring authority upon the President to sell the road in case it should be purchased by the Government, and would oppose any authority to purchase the road unless his amendment was agreed to.

It being evident that the bill would provoke considerable discussion, Mr. Foraker withdrew his request for immediate consideration.

From Atlanta to Douglasville.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 18.—The longest trolley line in the South will soon be constructed between Atlanta and Douglasville, a distance of thirty-five miles. New York capitalists are backing the enterprise. This road has already been chartered, and it is the intention of the company to begin work at an early day on the line. Heavy steel rails will be used, so that the road may be used for freight as well as passenger traffic. Col. James, who is agent for the capitalists, says that the road will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible, and he hopes to have it well on the way by the last of the present year.

$21 from Atlanta to New York.

ATLANTA, Jan. 18.—The passenger rate from Atlanta to New York by way of Savannah and the steamship lines probably will be $21 soon, instead of $24. The Conference Committee of the Southeastern Passenger Association was in session to-day and discussed the question of differentials via the steamship lines from interior points to New York. No decision was reached to-day, but it seems probable the rate of $21 will be agreed to.

Railroad Men and Matters.

Francis B. Clarke, General Traffic Manager of the Great Northern Railway, has approved the appointment of Hamilton G. McMicken as European Traffic Agent of that company. Mr. McMicken will have his headquarters in London, England, and his appointment takes effect Jan. 15. William Harder succeeds Mr. McMicken as General Agent.

The steamship El Rio of the Southern Pacific Company, which sailed from New York on Jan. 8 at 3 P. M., arrived at Dallas, Texas, on Jan. 15, at 9:30 A. M., making the trip in 6 days 18½ hours, making a remarkably quick freight service to Texas points.

What a Relief It Would Be

To Feel That You Were Protected from Such Dangerous Diseases

As Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Pneumonia, and Consumption During the Coming Winter—That Such Protection Can Be Given Is No Longer Doubted.

There is not a father, mother, sister, or brother throughout this country but who will admit that they have a dread of the coming Winter, and fear that some of their family may become a victim of one of the above dangerous diseases. Yet this fear can be overcome and this feeling of dread changed to one of security and confidence, if they will accept the evidence of thirty-eight hundred doctors, and the testimony of three hundred and twenty-seven thousand people, who have adopted the Australian Dry Air Treatment for these diseases. This new germicide, HYOMEI, and the method of applying same, without the use of dangerous sprays, douches, atomizers, or vapors, has accomplished more good in the way of preventing and curing these diseases than all other methods or remedies combined, as is shown by the fact that but forty-nine persons out of the thousands upon thousands treated have reported no benefit received, and the majority of these were persons in the last stages of consumption. In the face of such overwhelming evidence, is it any wonder that The R. T. Booth Co. claim their ability to protect the people from disease, and show their confidence in the new remedy by guaranteeing to refund the money in case of failure.

"Hyomei" Inhaler Outfit, $1.00. Extra Bottles "Hyomei," 50c. "Hyomei" Balm, a wonderful healer, 25c. Can be obtained of your druggist, at office or by mail. Pamphlets, consultation, and advice free. Send for the Story of "Hyomei." Mailed free.

FREE TREATMENT

by a local physician with "Hyomei" given daily at the office, 23 East 20th St., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

R. T. BOOTH CO.,
23 EAST 20TH ST., N. Y.

QUICK DETECTIVE WORK.

A Clerk Cleverly Secured Three Diamond Rings and Was Arrested in Brooklyn.

A good bit of detective work was done by the Headquarters men in Brooklyn during the past four days. On Saturday morning the firm of Goodman Brothers, diamond dealers at 59 Nassau Street, this borough, was called up on the telephone, and one of the firm was informed that Max Richmond of Brooklyn wanted him to select and send over three diamond rings and a pair of diamond earrings. Max and Gus Richmond are relatives of Goodman Brothers, and are members of the Haberman Manufacturing Company, North First Street, Brooklyn, and Berlin Village, Borough of Queens. The Richmonds had been in the habit of finding customers for their relatives, and so Mr. Goodman thought nothing of it. He selected the articles asked for, valued in all at $650, and sent them over by a boy to 3 Court Street, Brooklyn, where the man at the telephone said Mr. Richmond would wait for them. When the boy got there he met a young man who said he was waiting for the jewels.

The boy delivered the rings, but afterward became suspicious, and immediately upon his return reported to his employer. Mr. Goodman detected a forgery in the receipt he received from the man, and consulted the Brooklyn police. Capt. Reynolds detailed Detectives Lynch and Kelly, and they found that James Northen, who had been a clerk in Haberman's establishment until Dec. 29, when he deserted his wife and eloped with a girl living in Oakland Street, Greenpoint, was probably the thief.

Northen was cleverly traced to a lodging house in Henry Street by Capt. Reynolds and his men, and from there to 506 Clinton Street, where he was arrested last night. A pawn ticket was found, and the police expect to recover the jewelry.

ANDREWS'S HISTORY IN GEORGIA

Confederates Vexed at His Account of the Vicksburg Campaign.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 18.—The history of the civil war written by Benjamin Andrews, President of Brown University, is being severely criticised by the Confederates, and at a meeting of Atlanta Camp, No. 159, today, a resolution was passed calling upon Col. T. B. Harrison of this city to write an article at once to refute statements therein about Confederate soldiers, alleged to be untrue.

At the meeting the history was produced and chapters from it read by a member. At a reference to the Battle of Vicksburg, that "Grant had marched 100 miles in an incredibly short time, whipped the Confederates in four successive engagements, and swept the field, making a record as brilliant as Napoleon," the veterans became very much enraged.

GOV. ATKINSON IN MEXICO.

Anxiety in Georgia Over His Prolonged Absence from the State.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 18.—Gov. Atkinson's prolonged absence from the capital in Mexico is creating alarm. There is no Executive in Georgia at this time, and should an emergency arise it is doubtful if Gov. Atkinson could be reached by wire with the necessary promptness. R. L. Ber

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

Meeting of Cycle Board of Trade Directors Preliminary to the Annual Election.

DECISION ON SHORT TRACK

Handicapper Batchelder Will Withdraw from the Cycle Racing Association as a Result of the Finding — Ashinger Censured — Century Riders' Records.

The decision of the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board in the case against the persons concerned in the track shortage at the six days' race lays the brunt of discipline on Amos G. Batchelder, who is the official handicapper of the New York League of American Wheelmen State Division, and was one of the referees at the race. The option is given to him of ceasing his connection with the Cycle Racing Association or of withdrawing as handicapper. He has signified his intention of leaving the Cycle Racing Association. The members of the association are censured, and the same mild punishment is inflicted upon Charles Ashinger, the builder of the track. All race meet promoters are warned that they will not receive sanction for a race on a track built by him until the course has been found full length.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers preliminary to the annual meeting of the Board of Trade to-day was held yesterday afternoon at the board's quarters, 320 Broadway. A. L. Garford of Ohio presided, and the other Directors present were R. L. Coleman of New York, R. S. Crawford of New York, George H. Day of Maryland, C. S. Dikeman, Connecticut; C. W. Dickerson, Illinois; A. R. Peck, Massachusetts, and L. M. Wainwright, Indiana. The session was held behind closed doors, and no details of its transactions were given out. This afternoon the annual meeting and election of officers of the National Board will be held.

Edward S. Edwards of the Century Wheelmen of New York finished his eighteenth consecutive century this year yesterday morning. Edwards is attempting to ride 100 miles each day of the present year. He wheels upon the Merrick Road, Coney Island Cycle Path, and other good Long Island courses. Nearly every day he completes 114 miles, as he starts from the Boulevard and Fifty-ninth Street, and is not checked as starting until he reaches Prospect Park, Brooklyn. He rides a chainless wheel.

E. C. Seymour, another member of the same club, is attempting to ride fifty double centuries this year. Last year he rode 200 miles on consecutive Sundays for five weeks, and then the death of a relative broke up the scheme. So far this year he has finished the double century each Sunday. He starts about 2 o'clock in the morning, and arrives home in time to eat dinner.

The results of the annual election of the Century Wheelmen of New York, which was an exciting contest, is as follows: Mathew Gibb, former Captain, was declared President, against W. H. Mackey, and W. H. Klinker, who is the Secretary of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York, won over James O'Neill for Vice President. Other officers elected were: Recording Secretary—Frederick T. Bulmer; Financial Secretary—W. A. Coulter; Corresponding Secretary—E. W. Tannery; Treasurer—E. V. Brendon; Captain—Charles Kraemer.

Philadelphia for Potter.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—The delegates of the Pennsylvania Division of the League of American Wheelmen to-night reaffirmed the action of the special committee which recently went to New York and entered into an agreement whereby Isaac B. Potter was to be supported for re-election as President in return for the support of T. J. Koonan of Pittsburg for Vice President.

THE SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.

D. Brandreth and H. W. Howes Winners in Fly Casting.

The attendance at the Sportsmen's Exhibition at Madison Square Garden last night was the largest since the show began, about 4,000 persons being present.

The bowling contests are becoming very interesting as the show draws to a close. The National head-pin tournament has had over 1,000 aspirants thus far, including men from all over the country. Charles K. Starr of the Metropolitan Club of New York took the lead last night, with a score of 148 out of a possible 150. He made thirteen strikes and two "nines" on his other balls.

R. McLellan, who made a score of 1,177 last Thursday night, is still in the lead for the Greater New York championship. Since C. K. Star has made such an admirable showing, it is expected that he will pass McLellan when he competes.

L. Flach's score of 75, the highest possible score on the target of honor in the shooting contest, has not been equaled.

In the fly-casting contests for distance only D. Brandreth of Sing Sing, N. Y., won, throwing a distance of 81 feet. W. H. Goddard second, with 79½ feet, and W. K. Park third, with 68 feet.

In the obstacle throwing, with obstacle placed 15 feet back of the contestants, H. W. Hawes of Central Valley, N. Y., won, casting 99 feet, R. E. Leonard, Central Valley second, 95½ feet, Peter Cooper Hewitt, this city, third, 91½ feet.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—Results at Oakland to-day:

FIRST RACE.—Maidens. Selling. 11-16th mile. Step About won; Elandes, second; Moringa, third. Time—1:11½.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. 15-16th mile. Dolore won; Silver State, second; Judge Stouffer, third. Time—1:24½.

THIRD RACE.—Purse. Six furlongs. May W. won; Morinela, second; Lucky Dog, third. Time—1:16¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse. Six furlongs. Buck Massie won; Gallant, second; Flashlight, third. Time—1:17.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. 13-16th mile. O'Fleeta won; Aquinas, second; Polish, third. Time—1:23¼.

SIXTH RACE. Maidens. Selling. 11-16th mile. Dr. Bernays won; Milesio, second; Himera, third. Time—1:11¼.

Spinks Defeats Schaeffer.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Spinks defeated Schaeffer to-night in the second game of the eighteen-inch balkline tournament. The score was 200 to 139. Score:

Spinks—4, 31, 0, 19, 4, 2, 3, 34, 8, 22, 2, 0, 0, 11, 1, 2, 16, 15, 0, 23, 8, 1, 48, 6. Total, 260. Average, 10 5-6; highest run, 48.

Schaeffer—2, 0, 2, 18, 0, 0, 4, 10, 4, 4, 11, 0, 0, 9, 4, 1, 2, 38, 12, 6, 3, 0, 0, 9. Total, 139. Average, 5 19-24; highest run, 38.

Referee—John Matthews. Marker—Charles Matthews.

Schaeffer was in very poor form.

Intercollegiate Rowing League.

F. S. Bangs, President of the Columbia Athletic Union, received an official note yesterday from Prof. Wheeler of Cornell, requesting Columbia to join an intercollegiate league, to be formed by Cornell, Harvard, University of Pennsylvania, Columbia, and such other colleges as they may wish to admit, to meet yearly in a rowing match, place and date to be arranged. Cornell's attitude to Columbia has always been friendly, and the proposition, in all probability, will be accepted by the Governing Board of the Columbia Rowing Club.

Hockey Club Wins, 2 to 0.

The Hockey Club of New York and the Columbia University team played a spirited game at the Ice Palace Rink, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, last night, the former winning by a score of 2 to 0. Leo scored both goals for the Hockey Club team.

Won the Jones Trophy.

The match for the Jones Trophy ended at the Twelfth Regiment Armory last night. Company B's score of 571, made on Monday night, won the trophy. The match was for teams of ten men from each company; seven shots standing and seven prone.

You will miss it if you don't take advantage of our remnant sale. $16.00 to $40.00 suitings to order at $14.00, trousers $4.00, with present and future protection, a year's guarantee or your money back!

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th St.

WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

A NEW SPORTSMEN'S LEAGUE.

An Organization of National Scope for the Protection of Game Is Effected.

The organization of the League of American Sportsmen was effected at a meeting held in Hardman Hall, 2 West Nineteenth Street, yesterday morning. The league was formed for the purpose of protecting game in all parts of the country. Among those present at the meeting were William T. Hornaday, one of the Directors of the New York Zoological Society; E. S. Thompson, New York; F. S. Hyatt, New York: Ralph D. Lydecker, Englewood, N. J.; T. G. Bredington, Cranford, N. J.; Samuel Lowry, Johnstown, Penn.; B. C. Broome, Jersey City; Dr. A. J. Marling, Greenville, Ohio; O. W. Ballard, Scranton, Penn.; Edward W. Wild, Keene, N. H.; W. A. Richards, Cheyenne, Wyoming, and G. O. Shields.

G. O. Shields, in calling the convention to order, said that the main purpose of the league was to stop market hunters from slaughtering game, and the killing of any innocent bird or animal which is not game, in the name of sport or in wantonness.

Nearly every State in the Union has its game laws, but they are rarely enforced, and it is the intention of the league to have these laws improved and rigidly enforced. In New York and several other Eastern States the laws are being rigidly enforced, but this was not done until game became nearly extinct. In the South and West, however, where game is still plentiful, the league will attempt to have strict laws passed.

The constitution adopted is similar to that of the League of American Wheelmen, in that it will govern similar organizations in the different States. It is the intention of the league to place restriction on the amount of game to be taken by one person. The constitution permits women to become members. The following officers were elected to hold office for one year:

President—G. O. Shields, New York; Vice Presidents—Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Washington, D. C.; E. S. Thompson, New York; W. A. Richards, Cheyenne, Wyo.; William T. Hornaday, New York; A. A. Anderson, New York; Secretary—Arthur F. Rice, Passaic, N. J.; Treasurer—F. S. Hyatt, New York.

TRAP SHOOTERS' HANDICAP.

Capt. "Jack" Brewer Wins Every Match Scheduled.

About one hundred trap-shooting enthusiasts assembled at the grounds of the Cobweb Gun Club to witness the Bronx Borough Handicap at live birds, which was decided yesterday afternoon at Baychester. Among the experts who participated were Capt. "Jack" Brewer, Fred Gilbert, Aaron Woodruff, Thomas Morfey, Ferdinand Van Dyke, and Frank Class. Capt. Brewer entered in the six events scheduled and did not make a single miss. The scores were:

BRONX BOROUGH HANDICAP.

Conditions, 15 birds, $10 entrance, birds included.	Killed.	Missed.
Charles Zorn, (28 yards)	11	4
P. F. McKeon, (28 yards)	13	2
John Brewer, (32 yards)	15	0
William Cashau, (28 yards)	10	5
Daniel Brady, (28 yards)	12	3
J. Elliott, (28 yards)	12	3

SWEEPSTAKES; ENTRANCE $5; 4 BIRDS.

	Killed.	Missed.
Cashau, (28 yards)	0	4
Brewer, (32 yards)	4	0
McKeon, (28 yards)	2	2
Elliott, (28 yards)	4	0
Zorn, (28 yards)	3	1
Brady, (28 yards)	3	1

MISS AND OUT; $5 ENTRANCE.

Cashau	2	2	*		
Brady	2	1	2	1	2
Brewer	2	1	1	2	2

MISS AND OUT; $5 ENTRANCE.

Cashau	2	2	*
Brady	*		
Brewer	2	2	1

MATCH, 5 BIRDS; $10 A SIDE.

Elliott, (30 yards)	2	2	2	
McKeon, (30 yards)	1	*	1	Withdrew

*Signifies dead out of bounds.

The American Yacht Club.

The American Yacht Club held its annual meeting and a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. The ticket elected for the year was: Commodore—Charles A. Gould; Vice Commodore—William R. Hearst; Rear Commodore—William H. Butler; Secretary—Thomas L. Scovill; Treasurer—William Porter Allen; Fleet Surgeon—Dr. Charles I. Pardee; Measurer—Charles H. Haswell; Consulting Engineer—George W. Magee, United States Navy; Trustees—J. Howard Wainwright, Dr. Charles H. Pardee, Thomas L. Scovill, and Edward Litchfield, to serve in place of F. R. Lawrence, (resigned,) class of 1900.

An amendment to the by-laws was adopted which states that any member who is absent from the United States for an entire calendar year shall be exempt from dues for such year, provided he gives notice of his absence to the Secretary prior to the first day of April of such year. A vote on an amendment that would make the initiation fee for active membership $50, or such a sum as the club would decide was lost. The Treasurer's report showed excess assets over liabilities, $77,868.50.

SHOT HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW.

A Family Quarrel Led to the Murder of a Brooklyn Man.

Otto Diehl, twenty-nine years old, a tailor who lived with his family at 24 Morgan Avenue, Williamsburg, died at 11 o'clock last night in St. Catharine's Hospital, having been shot in the abdomen by his brother-in-law, Herman J. Hinz, twenty-five years old, who lives with his wife and one child at 123 Central Avenue. The shooting occurred in Diehl's residence, and in the presence of three of his children.

Hinz, at 6:15 P. M., ten minutes after the shooting, went to the Stagg Street Police Station and surrendered himself. Coroner Delap took the ante-mortem statement of the dying man, and also the statement of the prisoner Hinz.

Mrs. Diehl, the wife of the dying man, three weeks ago gave birth to a little girl, and three days afterward, as stated by Hinz, who is her brother, through Diehl's maltreatment, had to be taken to her mother's home in a critical condition, where she now is. This led to a quarrel last evening between the two men, and Hinz alleges that Diehl attempted to strike him with a hammer. Fearing that his life was in danger he shot Diehl.

This Diehl denied, and declared that Hinz said: "You have nearly killed my sister and I will kill you," and without anything else being said shot him.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

GOLD FROM THE KLONDIKE

Twenty-two Arrivals on the Corona at Seattle Bring $1,000,000 in Drafts and Gold Dust.

WINTER'S OUTPUT $15,000,000

Pans of $10 to $100 on Gold Creek and of $3.75 and $4 on Powder Creek —Discovery of the Great Mother Lode Confirmed.

SEATTLE, Jan. 18.—The news brought by the treasure-laden miners who have arrived from the Klondike on the steamer Corona is important, chiefly in that it is confirmatory of the discovery of the great mother lode. Welch, Coffin, and Burt are authority for the statement that the original strike was made at the upper end of Claim No. 30, Eldorado, while two stringers, one at No. 27 and another yet lower down, were subsequently located. Throughout the district the discovery is accepted as assurance of the permanency of the district as a rich gold mining field. As to the placer diggings, they continue rich.

Powder Creek, an affluent of Quartz Creek, has been having a boom, pans of $3.75 and $4 being a common thing. Of course, the stream was located as soon as the first important discovery was made. All Gold Creek shows pans of $10 to $100, while the miners on Hunker Creek, Henderson, Dominion, the Big Salmon, and the Stewart all declare themselves satisfied with the prospect.

One of the first to stake ground on Eldorado, and the very last man out of the Klondike country, is Andrew Olsen, known as "The Big Swede." He is notable as being the owner of the claim on which the biggest Klondike nugget yet found was discovered. The lump of gold was valued at $586.

Replying to a request for an estimate of the Winter's gold dust output of the camp, Joe Campbell, one of the returning miners, said: "We have done a great deal of figuring on that, and it now appears that the output, notwithstanding the scarcity of food and light, will be from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000."

Dr. H. H. Littlefield of Skaguay, came in on the Corona. He had just closed a contract with the Canadian Government to pack provisions to Lake Bennett for twenty-five cents a pound.

L. T. Grady, formerly a banker of Fairfax, Minn., paid $600 for the privilege of walking from Dawson behind a brisk dog team. Muret Anderson, an elderly gentleman of St. Louis, made the trip after much the same fashion.

Twenty-two persons arrived from Dawson City on the steamer Corona, bringing with them a small amount of golddust and drafts on the North American Trading and Transportation Company and the Alaska Commercial Company, amounting to between $900,000 and $1,000,000. In the party was one woman. She is the second woman to come in this Winter.

The amount of drafts brought down represents the proceeds of sales of claims to the Cudahy-Healy Yukon and Klondike Mining Company and private parties.

The large individual amounts were brought by the following: D. C. Campbell, $100,000; E. H. Jenkins, $150,000; Leonard Sedgwick, $100,000; Andrew Olsen, $120,000; T. E. Brenier, $46,000, and J. Brands, $15,000.

In reference to the food situation at Dawson, last night's arrivals corroborate previous reports that, while food is scarce, there will be no starvation. The Yukon is filled from shore to shore with great ice ridges from ten to twenty feet high, the ice being thrown up in great blocks and standing in all sorts of angles. Men with dogs can make their way by hugging the shore, but no amount of supplies can be carried with dog teams. The proposed use of reindeer in this country is considered entirely impracticable.

Heavy snowstorms have occurred this week on the Chilkoot Pass, and travel has been practically impossible for days at a time.

KLONDIKE RELIEF EXPEDITION.

Canadian Minister Sifton Advised as to the War Department's Plans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Acting Secretary Meiklejohn of the War Department has written to Mr. Clifford Sifton, Canadian Minister of the Interior, in regard to the Klondike relief movement as follows:

"The War Department has ordered its pack animals to Vancouver, and expects to have the provisions at Skaguay some time during the present month. Then we shall probably begin to pack the provisions over the mountains and make a starting place on the other side. If the steam sleds are a success, they will be used. If not, before we start out with any considerable amount of provisions, we shall wait for the reindeer, which are to be shipped about the 20th inst.

"Secretary Alger thinks if we get provisions along to meet people coming out, as you suggest, or get to Dawson with them by the 1st of April, it may be in time to prevent suffering. The pinch is going to be from that time until navigation opens, probably the last of June. We are doing all we can to hasten the relief forward."

The Danube Sails from Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 18.—The steamer Danube sailed for Skaguay and Dyea last night. She took fifty passengers, besides a detachment of mounted police, from here. Every available inch of space for freight was occupied.

NEW JERSEY OFFICES FILLED.

Nominations Sent to the Senate by the Governor.

TRENTON, Jan. 18.—Both Houses of the Legislature adjourned to-day until next Monday night. The nominations made by the Governor last Tuesday were all confirmed by the Senate. The following nominations were made to-day:

Ex-Senator Benjamin A. Vail for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Nicholas C. J. English for Prosecutor of Union County; Allen B. Endicott for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Joseph E. P. Abbott for Prosecutor of Atlantic County; James M. Parsons and Jervis Ely, members of the Board of Trustees of the Reform School for Boys, the first named being reappointed and the latter succeeding Edward H. Bidwell. Mr. Vail's nomination was confirmed at once, but the others were laid over.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.02
Corn, No. 2 mixed	34⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	28⅛
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.10
Cotton, middling	5⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6¼
Sugar, granulated	5¼
Molasses, O. K., prime	30
Beef, family	11.25
Beef, hams	22.25
Tallow, prime	3⅝
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	5⅛
Lard, prime	5.00
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Copper, lake, ingot	10.90

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 87@87½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 80@91c; No. 2 red, 92¼@93c; No. 2 corn, 26¾@27c; No. 2 yellow corn, 26¾@27c; No. 2 oats, 23c; No. 2 white, free on board, 24½c; No. 3 white, free on board, 24@24¾c; No. 2 rye, 44¾c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 27½@39c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.20@$1.24; prime timothy seed, $2.75; mess pork, per bbl, $9.35@$9.40; lard, per 100 lb, $4.65@$4.67½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.52½@$4.82½; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.75@$5; whiskey, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

The advices from New England cotton-spinning districts were not of a reassuring character. It is claimed, however, that even with a general shut-down the strike need not be a bearish factor, as stopping the output would lead to a possible improvement in the market for manufactured goods. Private cables explained the small business in spot cotton at Liverpool as the result of a disposition to await further indications as to the probable extent of the New England strike. In addition to the bearish influence of the labor disturbances, receipts outran expectations, and in the afternoon the market was particularly weak, and closed at the lowest point. Liquidation of long accounts was an active feature of the market throughout the session. There was a corresponding increase of confidence on the part of the bears, who sold freely, and the total sales for the day were the largest since Dec. 23. The market opened steady, with prices unchanged to 3 points lower, further declined 4@5 points, and closed easy at a net loss of 6@8 points. Total sales of futures, 173,400 bales. Spot cotton ruled quiet, with prices unchanged.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	5.67	5.67	5.61	5.61@5.62
February	5.65	5.65	5.60	5.60@5.61
March	5.69	5.69	5.63	5.63@5.64
April	5.72	5.72	5.68	5.68@5.69
May	5.75	5.76	5.71	5.71@5.72
June	5.79	5.79	5.75	5.74@5.75
July	5.82	5.83	5.78	5.78@5.79
August	5.86	5.86	5.81	5.81@5.82
September	5.86	5.86	5.86	5.83@5.84
October	5.90	5.90	5.85	5.84@5.85
November	5.90	5.90	5.89	5.87@5.89

Southern spot markets, middling: New Orleans, 5¼c; Mobile, 5¼c; Savannah, 5 3-16c; Charleston, 5¼c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 5 7-16c; Baltimore, 5⅝c; Augusta, 5½c; St. Louis, 5⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18.—Middling uplands, 3 3-16d. January, 308b; January-February, 307½s; February-March, 307½s; March-April, 308s; April-May, 308½b; May-June, 306½s; June-July, 310½s; July-August, 312½s; August-September, 312b; September-October, 313s; October-November, 313½s; November-December, 314s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
January	101¼	101½	101¼	101⅝
May	93	93⅛	92¾	93
July	85⅞	86⅜	85⅞	86⅜
Corn—				
January	..	..	..	33⅛
May	34	34	33¾	33⅞
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	28⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
January	92	92¼	92	92¼
May	91½	91⅝	91¼	91⅝
July	..	82⅜	81	82⅛
Corn—				
January	26½	26½	26½	26½
May	29	29¼	28¾	28¾
July	81	82⅜	81	82⅛
Oats—				
January	..	..	..	22
May	23⅜	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛
July	22⅛	22¼	22	22

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The bull movement in wheat was continued with the aid of higher opening cables and bullish Argentine advices. Later reported harvesting operations, interrupted by rains and much less freedom noted in the offerings of wheat to Europe. With this drag on sentiment removed, even temporarily, demand was fairly brisk all day and final prices, while a shade below the top, were ½@1c higher than Monday night.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 18.—No. 1 Northern, 92c; No. 2 Spring, 87@88c; May, 91⅝c; July, 86½c bid.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—January, 91c; May, 90¼c; July, 88¾c; No. 1 hard on track, 92¼c; No. 1 Northern, 92c.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 18.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 91½c; January, 92½c; May, 91c; July, 89¼c.

Corn.

No. 2, 34⅝c, free on board afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 28¼c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 white, 29½c; No. 3 white, 29c; track mixed, 28½@29½c; track white, 29@32c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 54½c; No. 1 Western, 55½c free on board afloat, New York. BARELY—34½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Barley—No. 3, 27@42c. Flax—$1.20 bid; Northwest, $1.24; May, $1.23¼@$1.23½. Rye—44¾c; May, 49c. Timothy—$2.75; January, $2.75; March, $2.85.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5@$5.20; Winter straights, $4.40@$4.50; Winter patents, $4.80@$5.15; Spring clears, $4.20@$4.45; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.70@$3.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.40@$3.60; no grade, $1.50@$1.55; buckwheat flour, $1.30@$1.35. RYE FLOUR—$2.50@$3.20. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $1.80@$2.10 as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75c; coarse, 66@67c. FEED—40, 60, and 100 lb, Winter in bulk, 67½@75c; Spring bulk, 65@67½c; 100 lb, middling, bulk, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½c; city feed, 75c; hominy chop, 65c; buckwheat grain, 36c cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—Flour—First patents, $4.65@$4.85; second patents, $4.50@$4.60; first clears, $3.75; second clears, $2.75@$2.85.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.25@$9.50; family, $10@$10.50; short clear, $9.75@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, steady, $8@$8.50; family, $11@$11.50; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $15@$16. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 4¾c; 180 lb, 5c; 160 lb, 5¼c; 140 lb, 5¼c; 120 lb, 5¼c; pigs, 5¼@5¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6c; 10 lb, 5⅝c; 12 lb, 5⅛@5¼c; 14 lb, 5c; pickled shoulders, 4¾@5c; pickled hams, 7@7¼c; Western, green, 16 lb, 6¾c. TALLOW—3¾c; country, 3⅜@3¾c. LARD—5c; city lard, 4.60@4.65c; refined, South America, 5.60c; Continent, 5.15c; Brazil, kegs, 6.75c; compound, city, 4¾c; Western, 4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4¾c; city lard stearine, 5⅞c asked.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Close: Pork—January, $9.30; May, $9.45@$9.47½. Lard—January, $4.62½@$4.65; May, $4.75; July, $4.82½. Ribs—January, $4.85; May, $4.75.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 66s 3d; prime mess, 56s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 47s 6d; prime mess, medium, Western, 45s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 37s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 27s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 28s 6d; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 28s; 40 to 45 lb, 27s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 26s 6d; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 33s 6d; shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, 26s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 25s 3d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 43s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Creamery, Western extras, per lb, 20c; do, firsts, 18@19c; do, thirds to seconds, 14½@17c; do, State, finest, 19c; do, firsts, 17@18c; do thirds to seconds, 14@16c; do, June make extras, 18@19c; do, thirds to firsts, 14@17½c; State dairy, half-firkin tubs, Fall ends, finest, 18c; do, Welsh tubs, finest, 18c; do, firkins, finest, 17½@18c; dairy tubs or firkins, firsts, 16@17c; do, thirds to seconds, 13@15½c; imitation creamery, fancy, 16½@17c; do, seconds to firsts, 13@15c; factory, fresh, extras, 14½c; do, seconds to firsts, 13@14c; do, lower grades, 11@12½c; do, June make, extras, 14c; do, thirds to firsts, 11@13½c; rolls, fresh, fancy, 13½@14c; do, poor to choice, 11@13c.

CHEESE—State, full cream, large, fancy, September, 8¾c; do, choice October, 8¼@8½c; do, fair to good, 7¼@8c; do, common, 6½@7c; do, colored or white, small, fancy, September, 8¼@9½c; do, small, choice, October, 8½@8¾c; do, common to good, 7½@8c; part skims, small, choice, 6½@6¼c; do, large, choice, 8¾c; do, good to prime, 4¾@5¼c; do, common to fair, 3½@4c; full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—Jersey and near-by, fancy, 26c; State and Pennsylvania, fresh, 25c; Western, 24c; Southern, 23@23½c; refrigerator, case count, 14@17c; limed eggs, fair to choice, 15@16c.

BEANS AND PEAS.—Beans, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.37½; do, fair to good, $1.10@$1.30; do, medium, choice, $1.17½; do, pea, choice, $1.15; do, medium and pea, fair to good, $1@$1.10; do, red kidney, choice, $1.70@$1.75; do, fair to good, $1.35@$1.65; do, white kidney, choice, $1.45; do, black turtle soup, $1.40@$1.45; do, yellow eye, $1.30@$1.35; do, Lima, California, $1.30; green peas, bbls, 77½@80c; do, bags, 70@72½c; do, Scotch, bbls, 87½@90c; do, bags, 82½c.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Bermuda, prime, per bbl, $5@$6.50; do, seconds, $3.50@$4; do, Long Island, per bbl, $2.50@$2.75; do, State and Western, per 180 lb, $2.25@$2.50; do, per sack, $2@$2.25; do, Jersey, per bbl, $2@$2.25; do, per sack, $1.75@$2.15; sweet potatoes, per bbl, $2.50@$4; beets, local, per bbl, 50@75c; do, Floridas, per crate, $1@$1.50; do, Bermuda, per crate, $1.75@$2.25; Brussels sprouts, per quart, 5@10c; cauliflowers, per bbl, $1@$9; do, California, per case, $3.50@$4; celery, per dozen, 5@40c; cabbages, per 100, $1.75@$3.50; do, Danish seed, per bbl, $1; do, red, 75c@$1; carrots, per bbl, $1@$1.25; cukes, New Orleans, per bbl, $3@$8; escarol, New Orleans, per bbl, $3@$5; lettuce, New Orleans, per bbl, $3@$5; do, Florida, per basket, 75c@$1.75; do, Charleston, per basket, 40c@$1.25; egg plants, per box, $1@$4; kale, per bbl, 40@60c; spinach, Norfolk, per bbl, $1@$2.50; do, Baltimore, $1@$1.25; peppers, Florida, per carrier, $1@$2.50; string beans, Florida, per crate, $1@$5; squash, Hubbard, per bbl, $1.50@$1.75; do, marrow, $1@$1.25; tomatoes, per carrier, $1@$3; turnips, Russia, per bbl, 60@80c; do, white, 40@50c; peppers, Bermuda, per crate, $1.75@$2; parsley, Bermuda, per crate, $2@$2.25; Romaine, $2.25@$2.50; onions, Havana, per crate, $3; do, Bermuda, $2.75; do, Orange County, red, per bag, $2.25@$2.75; do, yellow, $2.25@$2.50; white, $2.25@$4; do, poor to fair, $1.50@$2; do, State and Western, red, flat hoops, $2.50; do, yellow, $2.25@$2.37; do, Eastern, white, per bbl., $3@$6; do, red, $2@$3; do, yellow, $2@$2.75.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Fowls, per lb, 9@9½c; chickens, 8@8½c; roosters, 5@5½c; turkeys, 10c; ducks, per pair, 40@65c; geese, 75c@$1.50; pigeons, 15@20c. DRESSED—Turkeys, Western, fancy, young hens, per lb, 13c; do, fancy, mixed, young hens and toms, 12@12½c; do, fancy, young toms, 11½@12c; do, fair to good, 10@11c; old toms, 10c; chickens, Philadelphia, fancy, 13@14c; do, fair to good, 10@12c; do, Jersey, prime, 10@11c; do, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 9@10c; do, Western, dry-picked, fancy, 9½c; do, scalded, 9½c; do, fair to good, 8@9c; do, Western, staggy, 6@7c; chickens and fowls, mixed, Western, fancy, 9@9½c; do, fair to good, 7½@8¼c; fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 8½@9c; do, Western, fancy, 8½@8c; do, fair to good, 7@8c; old cocks, Western, 5¼@6c; capons, Philadelphia, fancy, large, 16@17c; do, medium sizes, 13@14c; do, small and slips, 11@12c; do, Western, fancy, large, 14c; do, medium sizes, 12@13c; do, small and slips, 10@11c; ducks, Western, fancy, 8@9c; do, fair to good, 5@7c; geese, Western, fancy, 8c; do, fair to good, 5@7c; squabs, choice, large, white, per dozen, $2.75@$3; do, small and poor, $1.50@$1.75.

GAME—Partridges, near by, prime, per pair, $1@$1.25; do, Western, 90c@$1; grouse, prime, dark, undrawn, $1@$1.12; do pintails 90c@$1; do, inferior, 40@50c; quail, Western, per dozen, prime, $1.60@$1.75; do, Southern, $1.25@$1.50; wild ducks, canvas, per pair, $2@$2.50; do, red-head, 75c@$1.50; do, ruddy, 50@75c; do, Mallard, 60@80c; do, black, 75@80c; do, teal, blue wing, 40@50c; do, teal, green wing, 25@40c; do, common, 25c; rabbits, prime, per pair, 10@15c; do, jack rabbits, 25@35c; venison, saddles, per lb, 12@16c; do, fresh, whole deer, per lb, 10@12c.

FRUITS, FRESH.—Apples, wine sap and Johnson's Winter, per bbl, $3@$4.50; Jonathan, $4@$5; King, $3@$4.25; Ben Davis, $3@$4; greening, extra fancy northern, per bbl, $3.50@$3.75; do, Western New York, $2.50@$3.50; Baldwin, $3@$4; Spy, $3@$4; common grades, $2@$2.50. Grapes, Catawba, per small basket, 7@10c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $6@$8; per crate, $2@$2.25; Jersey, per bbl, $6@$6.50; per crate, $1.75@$2. Oranges, Indian River, per box, $3.50@$5; other Florida, per box, $2.75@$4.50. Grape fruit, $5@$7. Mandarins, $3@$5. Tangerines, $5@$8. Strawberries, per qt, 30@75c. Pineapples, per case, $2@$3. DRIED—Apples, evaporated, fancy, 9@9½c; do, choice, 8¾c; do, prime, 8@8½c; do, common to good, 6@7¼c; do, sun-dried, Canada, quarters, 4½@5¼c; do, State and Western, 4@5c; do, Southern, 3@4½c; do, sliced, 3@4½c; do, Northern, coarse cut, 4@4½c; do, Southern, 3@4c; do, chopped, 3@4c; do, cores and skins, 2¼@2¾c; raspberries, evaporated, 13@14c; do, sun-dried, 10@11c; blackberries, 4@4½c; huckleberries, 6@7c; cherries, 12@14c; apricots, California, Moorpark, 7@11c; do, royal, 5½@8¼c; peaches, California, peeled, 10@18c; do, unpeeled, 5½@10c; pears, California, 6@10c; prunes, California, 3@8c.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 77½@80c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 45@75c; do, clover and clover-mixed, 40@55c; do, shipping, 35@45c; do, no grade, 35@40c; do, salt, 40@45c; straw, long rye, 45@55c; do, short rye, 30@40c; do, tangled rye, 30@35c; do, oat, 25@35c.

COFFEE.

The coffee market was an exceptionally small one in every respect. Opening quiet at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points, there were absolutely no further changes for the rest of the session, except that the market was finally called officially steady at the opening figures. For the entire session the business reached only 4,750 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
February	..	..	..	5.60@5.65
March	5.80	5.80	5.75	5.75@5.80
April	5.80	5.85	5.80	5.80@5.85
May	..	..	..	5.85@5.90
Jnue	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
July	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.95@6.00
August

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Lily of Killarney—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:10.
CHICKERING HALL—Song Recital—2:30.
DALY'S—Merry Wives of Windsor—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—An Irish Gentleman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—The Royal Box—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Ward of France—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Parisian Romance—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—A New Yorker—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Bat—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Countess Valeska—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Princess and the Butterfly—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Sportsmen's Exposition—11 A. M. to 1 A. M.
MANHATTAN—The Ballet Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Tannhauser—8:00.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

WHAT SENATOR WOLCOTT ADMITS AND OMITS.

Mr. WOLCOTT has made his long-promised and carefully prepared speech on his experience as a bimetallic petitioner in Europe. He is by far the most capable man in the silver party, and the leader of the faction that still retains connection with the Republican Party. He was Chairman of Mr. MCKINLEY'S commission, and is credited with guiding if not wholly dictating its action. What he says and what he does not say, what he admits and what he carefully omits, are, therefore, worth noting.

He makes these admissions: (1) No Governments were consulted but those of France and Great Britain. It is well known that no international agreement for bimetallism could be made effective without the assent of other Governments than these. Of the others absolutely essential, Germany is committed to the gold standard, Russia has just adopted it, Austro-Hungary is making strenuous efforts to adopt it.

(2) To France there seems to have been offered the absurd ratio of 15½ to 1. Why? Because it is the purely theoretic ratio of the French system, which exists only as an ideal and has not been applied for nearly a quarter of a century. At the same time Mr. WOLCOTT declares that a change in the ratio, say to 20 to 1, would probably have to be conceded, though he does not say by whom that would be accepted or how it would do any good.

(3) Nothing was at any time really offered by Great Britain, which Government politely consented to consult the Government of India as to opening the Indian mints, did so, and received, as it was sure to receive, a firm and decisive negative.

(4) These negotiations, going only to an indefinite and contingent understanding with France and a purely Pickwickian talk in London, were a dead failure.

Mr. WOLCOTT'S speech is remarkable for the following significant omissions:

(1) No authority is given for the offer by the commission to open the mints of the United States to unlimited coinage of silver. None could be given. Mr. WOLCOTT talks largely of the instructions leaving to the commission the unqualified authority conferred by the law. But the law does not cover this and cannot. So far as Mr. WOLCOTT shows, the proposition was a pure assumption by the commission, without sanction in its instructions and without the shadow of right.

(2) No authority, nor even a reason, is given for the offer to throw away the traditional ratio of 16 to 1 and substitute the French ratio of 15½ to 1. The most daring stretch of interpretation of the statute could not cover such an offer.

(3) The actual position of the President is carefully left undefined. Mr. WOLCOTT talks largely of the "unswerving support" of the President, of his "earnest desire" to carry out the Republican platform, of how "earnestly and anxiously" he wished an international bimetallic agreement, but he does not say that Mr. MCKINLEY sanctioned the offer to open our mints, or the proposition to adopt the French ratio of 15½ to 1. And while Mr. WOLCOTT scolds angrily at the Secretary of the Treasury, he does not deny—he dares not deny—that Mr. MCKINLEY approves the aims of Mr. GAGE.

On the whole, Mr. WOLCOTT'S speech is a despairing confession of failure in the immediate past and a defiance equally desperate with reference to the future. It is the utterance of a champion of a lost cause, who sees his last allies going over to the other side. He himself contributes much to the confusion by changing with no reason, and blindly, the inscription on his banner. "Sixteen to One" is the phrase which the partisans of free silver coinage have taken as their cry. It involves all that there is traditional or inspiring in these principles. It implies the "dollar of the fathers"; it is the principle violated by what they believe to be the "crime of '73"; it sets forth the aim they pursue. They have made of it the shibboleth which all the faithful, and they only, can pronounce. To change it for a formula known only to the theorists of France is a sign of bewilderment on the part of Senator WOLCOTT that must be extremely demoralizing. But it is only one sign of many.

GIVE THEM MORE PROTECTION.

The embarrassments of the New England cotton manufacturing industry and the untimely strike of its operatives against a reduction of wages appear to be the direct results of insufficient tariff protection. The remedy, of course, is an increase in the rates of Schedule I.

These mills are able to produce far more cotton goods than the people of this country consume. The Fall River mills alone have on hand a surplus of two million pieces. The market price naturally breaks under the pressure of the oversupply. Goods that it cost 16.84 cents a pound to manufacture cannot be sold above 15.75. That is the first of the reasons which, according to the manufacturers, have compelled them to order the 10 per cent. reduction in wages against which the men have gone out on strike. The second reason is the competition of the Southern mills. The third is the labor laws of Massachusetts, which put them at a disadvantage. In the Massachusetts mills operatives work fifty-eight hours a week. In the other New England States they work sixty hours, while in Southern mills the hours of labor run as high as sixty-six to seventy-two hours a week. The cost of labor is thus made higher in Fall River and New Bedford than in rival manufacturing centres.

A scoffing free trader would at once point out with unbecoming glee that these statements demolish several hundred thousand protectionist speeches which have been made in New England or in Congress during the last fifteen years.

First, it is one of the virtues of a protective tariff that it maintains the wages of American labor at a high rate, which enables the operative to buy more goods for his family. This vastly augments consumption and furnishes the protected manufacturer with an unfailing home market capable of taking his entire product.

Second, with foreign competition shut out, there can be no such thing as destructive home competition, since under a protective tariff the home market must be always sufficient to absorb all the goods that can be made.

Third, as the great object of protection is, not to increase the gains of the manufacturer, but to enable American labor to have a good time on high wages and short hours, thereby maintaining its great distinction from the pauper labor of Europe, it would appear that the Legislature of Massachusetts has proceeded on the lines of true protectionist doctrine in decreeing that operatives shall work only fifty-eight hours a week. Any manufacturer who complains of laws that insure to the workingman those desirable fruits of protection that have been dangled before his eyes by innumerable campaign speakers is a foe to the American tariff system.

If well flown with impudence, a free trader would further observe that the sound business remedy for overproduction is, not wage reduction and curtailment, but new and broader markets. When Mr. S. B. CHASE of Fall River appeared before Mr. DINGLEY'S Ways and Means Committee as the representative of the cotton manufacturers of New England, Mr. WHEELER asked him how it was that England now exports nearly $400,000,000 worth of cotton goods annually, while the United States exports only about $10,000,000 or $12,000,000. "We do not have the market," replied Mr. CHASE, with much simplicity, adding the familiar excuse that England makes her goods cheaper than we do. But when Mr. WHEELER observed that the South would not favor any change in the tariff that would restrict the foreign market for her cotton goods, Mr. CHASE admitted that "the export business of the South has largely increased with China." Our free trader would, of course, insist that if it has been demonstrated that in any part of this country we can make cotton goods at prices that enable us to compete with the Manchester goods in China, the manufacturers who have made the demonstration ought to be encouraged, in the hope that we might some day reap the profit on manufacturing, as well as on raising, three-fourths of the world's cotton supply. He might even blaspheme by doubting the wisdom of a tariff policy that maintains a protection the prosperous Southern mills do not require for the sake of Massachusetts mills that are unable to sell their goods anywhere, the result of which is to confirm the supremacy of Manchester in the cotton goods trade.

But Mr. DINGLEY and Mr. ALDRICH know how to answer scoffing free traders. They will presently report from their respective committees a cotton goods schedule that will gladden the now despondent hearts in New Bedford, Fall River, and Lewiston. Mr. CHASE got what he asked for when he visited Washington last December, but he didn't ask for enough. The error due to his diffidence will now be corrected, and a protection that protects will revive the New England industries, now perishing under the Wilson rates continued in the Dingley tariff.

THE ANARCHISTS IN PARIS.

One of the strangest things in the strange drama that is unrolling in Paris is the appearance of the Anarchists, not exactly on the side of law and order, but at least rioting against the rioters. But this is only superficially strange. The riots of the students, while in themselves breaches of law and order, are to the rioters a means of "supporting the Government." The Dreyfus scandal is the latest of many scandals that have touched the integrity of the rulers of France. It is distinguished from its predecessors by the implication which it carries that political corruption has gone beyond the civilians and affected "the honor of the army." At least it is thus distinguished from the Panama scandal. But in fact the honor of the French Army has not been so unsmirched under the republic as the adherents of the French Ministry would like the French people to believe. The French people must have short memories if they forget that two French Generals, one of them a Senator, and one sub-chief of the general staff, were found guilty in 1887 of trafficking in decorations. There is no presumption in favor of Gen. MERCIER and Gen. BILLOT, whom ZOLA has openly accused of perjury and challenged to bring him into court, which was not eleven years ago equally strong in favor of Gen. CAFFAREL and Gen. Comte D'ANDLAU.

There was no rioting in Paris upon that occasion. The rioting now is not in favor of "the honor of the army." It is against the Jews. It starts from the noble proposition that a Jew who has been convicted by a secret tribunal of any offense shall undergo his punishment, whether the conviction was just or not, and a noble determination to "conspuer" anybody who questions its justice. The appeals to protect "the honor of the army" mean simply that the decision of a court-martial is infallible, whereas in this case no impartial person can read the case against DREYFUS, upon which we commented yesterday, without seeing that the charge has not been proved.

Nevertheless, when an attempt is made to let in the light upon this dark and secret proceeding, the French Ministry resists the attempt, and invokes "the honor of the army," and the French students take riotous possession of the streets of Paris, and are treated with singular tenderness and forbearance by the police. The students are supporting the Government, and that is a sufficient reason for the Anarchists why they should instigate a counter-riot against the Government. No doubt they take this part primarily because it is seditious, but they may very well feel that they are contending against injustice. They have right on their side. When men "decree injustice by a law" they make rebels against the law. When a Government undertakes to conceal what has been done by a tribunal it creates a powerful presumption that what the tribunal has done will not bear the light. When men come to believe that justice is denied or that justice is bought and sold by the Government under which they live they are "against the Government." It is this belief which makes Anarchists in Paris, as it would make Anarchists in New York. Every public officer and every private "business man," in France or in America, who does anything to justify this belief is doing his best to encourage Anarchism. He has sown the wind, and it will be his own fault if he reaps the whirlwind.

ENGLAND AND THE EAST.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer follows the First Lord of the Treasury in defining the policy of Great Britain in respect to China. Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH goes even further than Mr. BALFOUR, since he says plainly that Great Britain will go to war, if necessary, to prevent the exclusive occupation of any Chinese ports by any one European power. China is not a region for conquest or colonization, but for commerce. Of that commerce Great Britain will insist that every nation shall have such a share as it can command in open commercial competition and no more.

Of course, this means that Great Britain herself will have the lion's share. She has always had it under the conditions upon the continuance of which she insists, and there is no reason to expect that she will lose it while these conditions continue. But it would be equally futile and unjust to quarrel with her action on that account. Whoever insists on a fair field and no favor is to be commended, even if it turns out that he himself will be the greatest gainer by the success of his demand. Nobody who does not succeed under those conditions has any cause of complaint. And, indeed, it does not at all follow that Great Britain's commercial rivals will lose any part of what she gains. As a customer China has not yet begun to be "exploited." We ourselves ought to do much more business with her than we do, and under the British policy we should be able to do so. However much Germany is dissatisfied with her share under the present conditions, there can be little doubt that it is more profitable than any she could get by the triumph of her own policy of exclusive occupation. It is open to her to increase it as much as her enterprise will permit, and it is quite possible that in some lines she may increase it at British expense.

However that may be, it is absolutely certain that the British policy will prevail. Continental editors occasionally indulge themselves with able articles on the decline of England in the Far East. But, in fact, England has a complete command of the situation. A Russo-Japanese alliance might possibly dispute it with her, but she herself has obtained, against Russia, the alliance of Japan, whose interests and whose objects are the same as her own. So also are ours, and we possess what Great Britain does not possess of the eastern coast of the Pacific. When England says that China shall not be opened to conquest there is nobody to gainsay her. A naval war in those waters, even on the part of Germany and Russia combined, would be a hopeless enterprise, since neither fleet could get a ton of coal except on British or Japanese sufferance. They might indeed make very serious war on Great Britain in Europe. But to make a European war in the interest of preaching the gospel of his consecrated person by seizing Chinese territory would be a procedure beyond what even the Kaiser has prepared us to believe of him. For the present, at least, the declaration of Great Britain, and the evidence of her power to make it good, must paralyze the piratical operations both of Germany and of Russia.

WHAT IS FULL DRESS?

This momentous inquiry is involved in whatever may be the answer to a San Francisco correspondent of THE TIMES, who writes as follows:

> In the issue of Dec. 30, 1897, The New York Sun, in a series of answers to an inquiring correspondent, virtually declared that a black necktie was admissible as part of a full-dress suit in the City of New York. Here in San Francisco, where we are supposed to be on the extreme outskirts of civilization, no well-bred man thinks of wearing a black necktie with a full-dress suit. Is The Sun right in saying that New Yorkers do this? How can I find out what is the rule in London?

The large and intelligent reading public that takes its aesthetic opinions and social law from our lively and esteemed contemporary, The Sun, must have read with a shudder the editorial dictum in favor of a combination of black necktie, swallow-tail coat, low-cut waistcoat, and black trousers. That an oracle of undoubted authority and unbounded knowledge should have uttered so revolutionary a decree as this in the wearing of men's apparel is only another evidence of the radical tendencies of the times. For years unnumbered it has been the usage of all well-bred American men—whether in New York, San Francisco, or Duluth—to appear in full-dress in the evening at any festive gathering where ladies are present, and to wear as part of that dress a white lawn necktie. What men wear among themselves, when they meet without the sunshine of love and beauty, is a matter of no consequence. They may wear black silk neckties, white lawn neckties, high-cut or low-cut waistcoats, gemmed shirt studs or pearl buttons, or even that half-decent and altogether vulgar undress known as the Tuxedo jacket, known to our English cousins as the dinner jacket. No matter; men in men's society may wear anything unconventional unless, indeed, we except the white silk or satin necktie fastened in a bow, and which that glass of fashion and mold of form, Mr. RICHARD CROKER, has energetically condemned as in bad form.

Full-dress, we take it, is worn by men at a dinner where ladies are to be present; at a ball, an evening party, or reception, or at any social function given in the evening, where the occasion is somewhat ceremonious and where ladies are expected to appear in evening dress. Under no circumstances whatever imaginable to a well-bred man would full-dress include a black necktie. We trust that our much-harassed San Francisco correspondent is satisfactorily answered.

As for the further inquiry relating to the custom in London, we might suggest that the matter is of sufficient gravity to be made a subject of diplomatic correspondence. Secretary SHERMAN, when his fresh and vigorous mind is momentarily unbent from the consideration of the situation in Cuba or from a painful attempt to discover "something equally as good" for Mr. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, might request Ambassador HAY to inform the State Department whether the Prince of WALES wears a black necktie with a full-dress suit. Whatever WALES does "goes," as all the world of London knows full well. It is the privilege of every true-born Briton to "write to The Times," whenever he is in doubt, trouble, perplexity, or anger. To write to The Times is the Englishman's mental relief, as well as his inalienable privilege, and as the Greater Britain includes the Continent of North America in its limits, it is possible that an inquiry directed to that journal, without the interposition of international diplomacy, would bring the desired information. Our impression and belief is that some Londoners, like some New Yorkers, are so indifferent to the usages of polite society as to wear a black necktie when in so-called full-dress. Let us hope that as the course of empire takes its way westward it will not carry to San Francisco this shocking invasion of good manners.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A writer in The National Review, commenting on the willful neglect of vaccination by the inhabitants of an English town, says that as sure as sunrise this policy will soon produce an epidemic of smallpox. The scores of deaths that will result, this severe person adds, will be cases of murder, not of suicide. The latter term, for some not entirely appreciable reason, he reserves for use when treating of typhoid fever outbreaks, which are both absolutely and easily preventable by means within the power of city, town, and village authorities everywhere. Indeed, it would seem as though a greater degree of culpability existed in the case of typhoid than of smallpox, for the single method by which the former can be communicated is not only thoroughly understood, but the danger is ever present, and is to be avoided in but a single way. Neglect of vaccination is an explicable though unpardonable folly, when the malady against which it gives immunity has not appeared in a community for many years. To permit, however, the use of a water supply that is probably, almost certainly, contaminated, is nothing less than to make and prove a charge of criminal negligence against those by whom that water supply is controlled. "If preventable, why not prevented?" asks the essayist again and again. It is indeed a hard question—hard not only in relation to the zymotic diseases, but to scores of other ills from which poor stupid humanity continues to suffer. Why, for instance, are cities, States, and nations misgoverned, when they could as easily as not elect to office men of demonstrated competency and honesty?

—According to a decision just rendered by the Appellate Term, a tenant is not freed from the obligations of his lease simply because the landlord does not employ a janitor who invariably knows and performs the duties of that important position. This seems to be good enough sense to be good law, and in the case under consideration, it must be confessed, the tenant's grievances were not particularly impressive. He only charged that the hallway gas jets were sometimes not lighted as early as they should have been, that the door bell was not always answered promptly, and that the pump used to fill the tank on the roof broke down on three occasions. As janitors in New York go, this particular janitor must have been rather above than below the average of his class in efficiency, else would he have been charged with graver crimes than these. It is to be noted, however, in this as in most other controversies of the same sort, that all of the so-called inevitable accidents and imperfections inured to landlord's pecuniary benefit. That may account for the landlord's patience with the janitor's shortcomings. Dark hallways, cold rooms, broken down pumps—these and scores of other petty inconveniences inflicted on tenants mean money saved by the owner of the house. There are never any mishaps that work the other way—none, at least, which does not move the landlord to instant and usually effective action.

—All this frantic outcry that we hear from France in regard to "the honor of the army" and the need of defending it, at any cost of injustice to worthy individuals or of immunity to unworthy ones, has a strangely familiar sound. The Parisian mob sees dishonor not in the continued wearing of the national uniform by men who, if they have not concealed their own crimes by fastening them upon an innocent brother-in-arms, have been openly and formally charged with doing so by persons of good repute, who assert that they have adequate evidence to maintain their accusations. The inculpated officers and their friends, instead of clamoring for instant trial, by which alone "the honor of the army" can be vindicated, shriek with rage at those who are demanding justice, and insist that the scandal shall be smothered. So in this country, the pretense is made that any effort to purge the pension roll of names that have no right to be on it is a malignant assault upon the whole body of pensioners. We are commanded in the fiercest tones to let the matter rest, and not even to intimate the possibility of a scoundrel's robbing the National Treasury. Human nature, in its baser as in its nobler manifestations, is much the same the world over.

PERSONAL.

—There is an element of pathetic humor in the fact that the once almost famous and now almost forgotten W. H. H. MURRAY has just written from his home in Guilford, Conn., a vehement appeal for the revival of the old-time "lyceum." This, he says, correctly enough, though with some mixture of metaphor, "was one of the chiefest methods of instruction and the noblest avenues along which to roll truth and right onward to the triumph ever in vogue among a people." That is, indeed, what the lecture platform was, but like many another good thing, it has been superseded by new "methods" and new "avenues," just as spinning wheels and stage coaches have given place to power looms and railway trains. Mr. MURRAY—more people will remember him, perhaps, if the word Adirondack be linked to his name again—won most of his fame as a public debater of the great questions that arose just after the war, and of course he recalls with regret the weight which his words then had with New England audiences; he prefers not to see that the purposes then served by himself and other orators, greater and less, are now accomplished by less direct, less personal, but not necessarily less admirable means. Nowadays a majority of people prefer to read arguments rather than to hear them. On the whole the change is for the better. It is easier to judge the printed than the spoken word, for the latter often did not appeal to the judgment at all, and the former always must. The best part of Mr. MURRAY'S article is that in which the downfall of the lyceum platform is explained. "It is now called upon," he declares, "not merely to support itself, but every imaginable 'cause' and 'charity' and 'most worthy object' has been saddled upon it. Of old if enough tickets were sold to pay the local expenses and the speaker, it was called a success. That was the rule—to ask the people to pay for just what they got. But now the people must pay for what they get and a good deal more."

—St. Louis boasts the possession of two able electricians who are hardly out of pinafores. They are HEBER ROBARTS, aged fourteen, and T. R. READ, two years older, and they have formed a partnership for the purpose of experimenting with the mysterious force. Their whole attention so far has been directed to the traction problem, and the boys believe that they have succeeded in perfecting an underground trolley system which will eventually bring them fame and fortune. They have constructed a model which seems to carry out all that they claim for it. A track has been laid in a room at the Robarts home. Over this runs a truck propelled by a small motor. Power is conveyed to the motor by a wire running in an insulated groove on the side of the tracks. Contact is obtained by a brush apparatus attached to the trucks of the car.

—Philadelphia is vindicated at last. Other cities can no longer taunt her with the sleepiness of all her citizens, for, however it may be with the majority, one of them has been wakeful enough to prove that the soporific influences of the place are by no means irresistible. The name of this man—it will soon ornament, doubtless, a triumphal arch or column—is WILLIAM R. KELLEY, and he lives at 1618 Melon Street. KELLEY says that up to last Wednesday night he had not slept a moment for fifteen years. This is impossible, of course, but it is true, if the evidence of many reputable persons is to be trusted. In 1886, when this obverse of Rip Van Winkle was eleven years old, he took for a cold forty-two grains of quinine at a single dose. Next morning he woke up with a loud ringing in his head, and for fifteen long years that noise persisted, making sleep impossible. By day he went about his work much like other people, and by night he either walked the streets or lay on his bed staring at the ceiling. All the policemen within a radius of many miles around KELLEY'S house know him well, and vouch for the fact that he was called "the man who never sleeps." That, surely, is good proof. Wednesday night this Philadelphian prodigy was amazed and delighted to notice that his eyelids were drooping at last, and, going to bed, he instantly became unconscious and slept till morning. When he awoke, the Niagara that had been roaring in his ears so long had run dry, and KELLEY now thinks that hereafter he will be as other residents of his beloved city are.

"HYDROPHOBIA" STATISTICS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your handsome illustrated supplement of to-day the following paragraph appears:

"That the Pasteur treatment for hydrophobia has proved more than eminently successful is made apparent in the statistics for the last seven years. Of 955 patients treated only five have died, a percentage of 0.52."

Dog owners and fanciers will doubtless be amazed at these figures. Moreover they do not agree with the statements of distinguished medical men who have made a special study of the subject.

Dr. Irving C. Rosse, F. R. G. S., read a paper not long ago before the American Neurological Association dealing with this question. After patient study and years of travel, he states that his search for well-authenticated cases of hydrophobia, "has been about as fruitless as the search for well authenticated cases of shark-bite. That the statistics of New York for thirty-five years show nine years in which no death occurred, and two successive years in which there was not one." President Haines of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals states that during thirty years of the existence of the society there has been no well-established case found either of rabies or hydrophobia. Dr. Landon Carter Gray, a well-known New York physician, in an address before the New York Academy of Medicine, said that there was not a neurologist in the city who had seen a case in his practice.

A page of THE TIMES might be filled with statements of a like tenor from eminent men in medical science of both hemispheres. In substance they tell us that in countries that have the most dogs, such as Japan, Korea, and Asia Minor, hydrophobia is unknown; that in Berlin, which lacks a Pasteur Institute, no case has been reported in years.

During the Summer the cases of newspaper hydrophobia probably mount into the thousands, yet Dr. H. P. Loomis has stated that "of 20,000 necropsies at Bellevue, eight cases of alleged hydrophobia showed no gross pathological lesion."

I believe that I am strictly within the bounds of truth when I say that those who are qualified to speak for the medical profession recognize in this so-called hydrophobia a purely nervous or mental disturbance, which is only aggravated by so-called hydrophobia cures, be they evolved from the brain of a Pasteur or a conventional charlatan.

Let THE TIMES interview some of the leading New York physicians, and perhaps it would be necessary to revise Gibier's hydrophobia statistics, and to redraw the picture of his "Zoo."

J. C. EMORY.
New York, Jan. 16, 1898.

THE DRUGGIST'S SIDE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having always found THE TIMES a paper which gave both sides of a question, I would like to call your attention to a few fundamental truths governing the drug business of to-day.

The public of New York City is only too willing to nourish fondly a misconception regarding our profession, namely, that a druggist is a tradesman and nothing else. Well, as a tradesman he is a complete failure generally. There is no branch of trade where competition has played such havoc with all acknowledged principles of trade as the drug trade.

As an example, let me give the following comparison between wholesale and retail prices: 67½c for a patent sarsaparilla, 65c; 67½c for a nerve tonic, 59c; 17½c for a patent pill, 16c, &c., ad infinitum. The bulk of daily proceeds is made up of sales like the foregoing. The reason for this deplorable condition is an unreasoning, self-destroying competition, and this competition is caused by the lack of business training of the druggist, and this again is conditioned by the necessity of his being a thoroughly competent pharmacist, a professional man. His education as such takes just as long as that of a physician, and costs even more; his professional standing has to be as high as a physician; he has to devote many hours of his day to study and research in order to keep abreast of the development of his profession, and this he has to continue his life long. Is he not entitled to professional consideration and to professional remuneration for professional services rendered?

What if he charges 25 cents for professional services in filling a doctor's prescription? This is certainly not outrageous. Suppose the crude materials do not cost him 10 cents, is not the fact that he has to bring his trained intellect into play (I only mention chemistry, toxicology, therapeutics, &c.,) worth a small fee? Why, even a shoemaker, carpenter, or barber charges 25 cents for his services for an outlay of 10 cents. But the money-hungry druggist has to get even the blood and marrow of his unfortunate helpers! He has by acquired habit to suck their life out of them by working them for sixteen hours or more a day, while they swell his bank account by their efforts.

Now, let me tell you that I am the owner of a prosperous drug store. I myself open the store at 7 o'clock in the morning and close it at 11 o'clock at night without a chance to go out even for my meals. There are hundreds like me, store owners who cannot afford to pay for the services of a clerk, and who have to work seventeen hours a day steadily without a single intermission. How do you like this for a prosperous drug store? It is not innate grabbiness which prevents any druggist in the city from paying for help or having a ten-hour work day, but it is stern necessity; the drug business does not pay any more. We do not realize by far the percentage on our capital which our neighbors, the grocer, the butcher, the baker, &c., realize. And that with a professional education and long, long hours.

I hope that the sense of justice for which I always appreciated your paper will impel you to make use of the foregoing in answer to your article in to-day's issue.

GEORGE C. P. STOLZENBURG,
Librarian of the German Apothecaries' Society of New York.
984 Second Avenue, Jan. 18, 1898.

Christian Science Defined.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Haldeman pays a noble compliment to Christian science. He says, among other things, that it is "Unitarianism, Universalism, and Swedenborganism rolled together."

Unitarianism means that one God rules the universe endlessly, according to the principles of His own nature. Universalism means that God is the Eternal Father, whose nature is love—which ought to insure a good ruling. Swedenborgianism means that God's eternal purpose is to lift man's nature up into the likeness of His own—that the providential design is the evolution of goodness.

I have never counted myself a Christian Scientist, but, if it means all that it is worthy of its name as scientific as Darwin and as Christian as Christ, I extend sincere thanks to Dr. Haldeman for his generous tribute to the magnificent teachings of a struggling sect, believing, as I do, that the Christian spirit in all of us is generosity toward whatever sect is struggling for the truth.

W. S. CROWE.
Church of the Eternal Hope, New York City, Jan. 17, 1898.

Waring Suggested for Washington.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your Washington correspondent, in his dispatch in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES, makes a suggestion, incidentally, which, it seems to me, the Congress and the President might do well seriously to consider. He says: "Washington's 'White Wings' need a Waring to discipline them and restore them to the condition in which they appeared when Contractor Daggett began to clean the streets by hand and put the cleaners in the white uniforms worn by the street-cleaning force in New York."

One of the greatest misfortunes which have come to this city by the recent change of municipal administration is the loss of Col. Waring's invaluable services as the Commissioner of Street Cleaning. The Washington authorities could not do better than appoint him Commissioner of Street Cleaning in the National capital. I beg that you will urge this appointment. Col. Waring's great abilities as an administrator of street cleaning work ought not to be lost to the public, and Washington would be a worthy field for their exercise.

A NEW YORKER.
New York, Jan. 17, 1898.

Lenox Avenue Cars Not Heated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will your paper, in the interest of a patient and long-suffering public, please try to either induce or compel the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to heat its cars running from Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street north up through Manhattan and Lenox Avenues?

The Columbus Avenue cars are heated, but these others are not, and the large, new cars come pretty near to being barns. Can you not stir the company up and try to have this imposition on a public who are certainly entitled to a little comfort and consideration from the Metropolitan Street Railway Company abated, or in some degree lessened?

GENERAL PUBLIC.
New York, Jan. 17, 1898.

Those Boulevard Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the proposed underground rapid transit has been effectually killed by the courts, may we not hope that something may be done by the Third Avenue Railway Company to relieve the needs of the people of the west side living to the west of the Boulevard? For years this fine avenue has been monopolized by an old-fashioned horse road, with a few dingy and dirty cars crawling slowly down to Forty-second Street, and thence wandering over to the East River. No means have been offered of reaching the central part of the city, with its clubs, theatres, hotels, and shops. Why cannot an arrangement be made between the Third Avenue Company, the present owner of this antiquated nuisance, and the Metropolitan Traction Company for a line of new cable or trolley cars running straight down the Boulevard and Broadway? Such a line would add 20 per cent. to the value of all property in the new Riverside district.

W.
New York, Jan. 18, 1898.

Fees in the Elm Street Improvement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me, as a member of the bar, to call the attention of the Bar Association of this city, through your columns, to the public scandal caused by the "extra allowances" given by Judge Andrews, on Dec. 31, to several of its most prominent members in the Elm Street opening matter. According to the account contained in THE TIMES of yesterday, two Commissioners received $30,000 each, the third $20,000, and the fourth $10,000, while the special counsel, as we are informed, was presented with the sum of $25,000 in May, 1897. It is to be remembered that these Commissioners had already received the regular fees of their office, and that they are all men having regular occupations of their own, and that this extraordinary compensation is to be regarded as "extra" from every point of view. It is altogether useless to make any comment on such a transaction, but it is pertinent to ask what must the people at large think of the administration of justice, when we send men to the Island for petty larceny and allow such proceeding to pass unheeded. Judge Andrews's act, on the very last day of his career on the bench, is disagreeably suggestive of the "unjust steward" of Scriptural fame, who made himself solid with his friends before his discharge by distributing his master's goods among them. What "eternal habitations" are in store remains to be seen. Verily, the children of this generation are wiser than the children of light.

ERNEST H. CROSBY.
New York, Jan. 17, 1898.

Senator Wolcott's Position.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Suppose a commission representing a financial undertaking should make the rounds of our great cities and after laying the subject before the men prominent in such matters should return and report that their project had been rejected. Would we look with favor on such a project? Would any one of us be apt to invest much money in it after such an experience? Would we consider it safe when every one capable of forming a correct judgment in such matters had pronounced it unsafe? Would we not, with justice, call one foolhardy who would take part in such a scheme under such circumstances?

That has been the experience of Wolcott and his band. In the face of general repulse, in the face of unanimous opposition, he returns to laud his condemned proposition and to censure our Treasurer, who agrees with the world and not with him. Would such a performance be tolerated in any other department of life? The condemnation would be great.

N. S.
New York, Jan. 18, 1898.

NUGGETS.

A Chance.

Nell—Mr. Sillicus is only an apology for a man.

Belle—Well, wouldn't you accept an apology if it was offered?—Boston Traveler.

The English of It.

He—You have had a week now to think of my proposal of marriage.

She—Yes, and the more I think of it the less I think of it.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

New Times, New Duties.

"What has become of your old friend Doseum, the horse doctor?"

"He's running a bicycle repair shop a mile up the pike."—Philadelphia North American.

Economical.

"A good many people," said the Philosopher, "are economical after the manner of a man I once knew, who smoked thirty-cent cigars and saved the half-burned matches to kindle the fires."—Indianapolis Journal.

Social Expedient.

Foxey—Did you send the Borems a card for your musicale?

Mrs. Foxey—Yes; how could I get out of it?

Foxey—Well, I'll tell Borem that Smith is going to come. Borem owes him money.—Philadelphia Record.

WHAT METRE IS MADE FOR.

Oh, give me some English to toss about,
Give me a jingle to rhyme with,
Over my bauble, and in and out,
Something my bells will keep chime with,
I (and the Touchstones that I'm with)
Know it is Folly we're paid for,
Stuff that the World can keep time with:
That is what metre is made for.

Now give me some English that's blunt
and stout,
Something to crock and to grime with,
A trough of grout for a swinish snout,
Something to daub and beslime with.
This I can pen-paint a crime with
(Art has no soul it's afraid for!)
These are the word-masks to mime with—
That is what metre is made for.

Now give me some English that's dainty
devout,
Savored frankincense and thyme with,
Where tropes peep out and metaphors
sprout,
(That's what we "do the Sublime" with.)
This I'll climb a rhetorical climb with
Some fin de siècle crusade for
(Such paste the dear Public we lime with!)
That is what metre is made for!

ENVOY.

Rhymes! that I'm wasting my prime with,
Seeking some vague accolade for,
Seeking my dollar and dime with,
That is what metre is made for!

—JOHN MOWATT.

ENGLAND'S POLICY IN CHINA

The Press Is Greatly Pleased by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's Declaration for War.

OTHER COUNTRIES MUST HEED

Russia, Germany, and France May Be Warned to Tell of Their Intentions—Backing of America and Japan Relied On.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The country generally is greatly pleased by the announcement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, at Swansea last night, in which he echoed the previous declarations of the First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. A. J. Balfour, at Manchester, on the Indian policy of the Government, and added that the Ministers were determined, even at the cost of war, that the door of Chinese commerce should not be shut to Great Britain.

This declaration is recognized as clearly defining the Government's position, and both the Liberal and Conservative newspapers commend the plain speaking.

The Globe this afternoon says:

"What we want in China is trade. We want to make a market for the commerce of the whole world. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's announcement of the determination of the Government is clear and resolute, and will tend to peace. It was a pity that other Cabinet Ministers have not spoken thus on other occasions. When the loan is definitely settled, Russia, France, and Germany will have to let us know not only whether they intend to acquiesce to the principle we have laid down, but they will have to be definitely asked to give a plain answer on the specific points which have been discussed. In carrying out the policy promulgated, the Government will have the support of the people of this country, and also of two countries above all others, are eminently concerned. Both the United States and Japan recognize the wisdom and the benefits which are likely to be derived from ports free and open."

The St. James's Gazette also believes that the firm statement tends to peace."

The Pall Mall Gazette remarks:

"The Government is determined that the Chinese door shall be kept open, even at the cost of war. These are grave words, but they would be more serious still if they did not represent a serious intention. It is the power that talks of war and then recoils from acting that gets embroiled."

The provincial newspapers also approve of the speech of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

The Westminster Gazette, in its financial article, says:

"The Stock Exchange was not so cheerful. Consols have fallen. Some unsteadiness was caused generally by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's speech, which has aroused some uneasiness."

Other papers, however, say the speech was received on the Stock Exchange with general approval.

CHINO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

Kiao-Chau Bay to be Leased, the Missionary Murderers Punished, and Other Concessions Made.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—A cable dispatch has just been received at the Chinese Legation from the Tsungli-Yamen, Peking, to the following effect:

A settlement of the difficulty with Germany has been effected. Kiao-Chau Bay is to be leased, a belt surrounding the bay, extending 100 li (about 30 miles) to be the boundary. All the German troops outside the prescribed limits are to be withdrawn. Two of the culprits charged with the murder of the missionaries are to be punished with death, and the rest with imprisonment. Permission will be granted for the building of churches in the cities of Tsi Nin, Tsao Chow Fu, and Chu Yeh, and dwelling houses for the missionaries in the seven places in the districts of Tsao Hien and Shan Hien will be erected, for which purpose a sum of 225,000 taels will be allowed.

This amount is to be taken also as a compensation for the killing of the missionaries. The sanction of the throne has been obtained to the above mode of settlement.

RUSSIA WANTS FULL CONTROL.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Mail claims to have excellent authority for the statement that the Russian Chargé, M. Pavloff, has informed the Tsung-li-Yamen that immediately the German affair is settled Russia will restore Port Arthur to China and withdraw her troops without demanding indemnity.

In return, however, the correspondent says, China must employ Russians exclusively to drill her troops and to control her customs and railways. Russia now has three war vessels inside and four outside Port Arthur, while she has 5,000 troops on shore.

The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"The Russian Chargé d'Affaires, M. Pavloff, protests strongly against the opening of Ta-Lien-Wan, but China is apparently anxious to obtain British financial assistance, and will give ample security for the repayment of a loan. She will also permit the extension of steam communication on inland waters, and will grant increased trade facilities at all open ports."

A special dispatch from Pekin says China is ready to open three new treaty ports and to agree to an extension of railway into Yun-Nan Province, but declines to consent to the exclusion of other powers than England from the Yang-Tse-Klang Valley.

Another Missionary in Trouble.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—A telegram received here from Canton says that a German missionary, named Homeyer, belonging to the Namjung Station, has been robbed and wounded near a place called Langthen. The dispatch adds that the Chinese Governor, on the intervention of the German Consul at Canton, telegraphed orders to take the measures necessary to deal with the matter.

Germany Wants Help.

VIENNA, Jan. 18.—It is reported that Germany is urging Austria-Hungary and Italy to send warships to Chinese waters, with a view of obtaining their support.

PRESIDENT ZELAYA'S PICNIC.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, (via Galveston, Texas,) Jan. 18.—The picnic which was tendered by President Zelaya to the Nicaragua Canal Commissioners of the United States and the members of the American syndicate of capitalists and contractors on Jinotega Mountain was successful and proved a delightful surprise to the visitors. They had a splendid view of the extensive and fertile mountains and valleys, of Lakes Nicaragua and Managua, and of the Pacific Ocean. The day was delightful, Summer weather prevailing.

The Canal Commissioners and the party of capitalists and contractors personally tendered their thanks to President Zelaya for the outing and entertainment, and then bade him and the Cabinet adieu, starting on the Government's special train for Granada, where they will take the steamer Victoria for a trip on Lake Nicaragua, with Rivas as their destination. All were in excellent health and spirits. Mr. Menocal and Señor Perez, the engineers, accompany them. To-morrow the Chicago party will begin a critical examination of the canal route.

Oarsman Nickalls Married.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—At St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square, this city, to-day, Mr. Vivian Nickalls, the well-known oarsman, and brother of Mr. Guy Nickalls, was married to Miss Augusta Bailey, daughter of Mr. James Bailey, Member of Parliament for the Walworth Division of Newington.

Visconti-Venosta Would Resign.

ROME, Jan. 18.—In consequence of the death of his second son, aged seventeen years, the Marquis Visconti-Venosta desires to resign the Foreign Office portfolio. His colleagues in the Ministry are trying to induce him to remain.

M. Detroyat Dead.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—M. Pierre Leonce Detroyat, who was the head of the military household of the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico and, later, was editor of La Liberté and other papers, is dead.

SIGNOR NICOLINI DEAD.

Husband of Adelina Patti Expires at Pau—Ill for a Long Time with Cancer.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Signor Nicolini, husband of Mme. Adelina Patti-Nicolini, died to-day at Pau, France.

Ernesto Nicolini, originally Ernest Nicolas, was born at Tours, Feb. 23, 1834. After singing in Paris for a few years he went to Italy, where he appeared with fair success. He soon returned to Paris, and in 1866 appeared in London with Mme. Lucca. He became acquainted with Adelina Patti in Hamburg, before her marriage to the Marquis de Caux.

She conceived a strong dislike for him, which continued for a long time. Meanwhile Nicolini was following her through Europe, getting engagements in the same theatres in order to appear on the stage with her. But the Marquis de Caux was more agreeable, and when he secured a divorce Nicolini's name figured in the proceedings. Subsequently Nicolini and Patti were married. The prima donna's husband accompanied her in all her tours both in this country and abroad.

Nicolini while in New York a few years ago offered to buy from Jean Joseph Bott a Stradivarius violin. Bott was a violinist, and was driven to sell his beloved treasure. But when Nicolini on the eve of sailing for Europe tendered Bott a check for $4,000 he declined to accept it, saying that he preferred cash. The violin was not sold.

A few days later the violin was stolen while Bott was away from home. Mrs. Bott later caused the arrest of Victor Flechter, a music dealer, on the charge of having the stolen instrument in his possession. The case was bitterly fought in the courts, and resulted in defeat for Flechter, who, however, has taken an appeal.

Signor Nicolini had been ill with cancer for a long time, and his death was expected.

40 KILLED AND 18 INJURED.

Gas Explodes in a Russian Mine on the Sea of Azov.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 18.—Forty persons were killed and eighteen injured by an explosion of gas in one of the mines of the Donetzaef Company, in the Taganrog district, on the north shore of the Sea of Azov.

ANCONA RIOTERS DRIVEN OUT.

Cavalry Disperses the Crowd After It Is Expelled from the Town.

ANCONA, Italy, Jan. 18.—The bread riots were renewed here to-day. The participants in the demonstration, having been expelled from the town, assembled outside the town gates; but the cavalry dispersed them.

A band of rioters wrecked and tried to burn the country house of a grain dealer. The troops quenched the flames and dispersed the mob.

Fifty persons have been arrested. The military bakers are distributing bread to persons without food.

IRISH AND THE EVENTS OF 1798.

Dillonites Call for a Commemoration by All Factions Abroad.

DUBLIN, Jan. 18.—At a meeting of the Dillonite members of the House of Commons here to-day a resolution was adopted urging upon all Irish factions abroad a "tolerant commemoration of the events of 1798."

The meeting called upon the Government to alleviate the potato distress in the south and west of Ireland, approved the introduction of a local government bill for Ireland, demanded relief for Irish agriculturists similar to that granted the English agriculturist, and, finally, requested Mr. Dillon to communicate with Mr. John Redmond with a view to concentrated action in Parliament.

SWEDEN'S RIKSDAG OPENED.

Grant to the Crown Prince to Replace What Norway Deducted.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 18.—The Riksdag, or Parliament, of Sweden was opened to-day by King Oscar in a speech from the throne. His Majesty expressed his pleasure at the manifestations of Swedish attachment on the occasion of his jubilee and at the cordial relations existing with all the powers.

The budget, which was also submitted to-day, provides for an additional grant of 50,000 crowns to the allowance of the Crown Prince, Gustave, to replace a similar amount which the Storthing, or Parliament, of Norway deducted.

The total estimated expenditure is 124,000,000 crowns.

ENGLAND AND THE SEALS.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Great Britain has again declined to reopen the sealing question.

It seems that her previous refusal gave as its reason that while negotiations were pending between the United States and Canada Great Britain could not reopen the matter. To this the United States replied that no negotiations were pending, and renewed the request. But the Foreign Office sends its regrets that the Government does not see its way to reopen the question.

The United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, and Spencer Eddy, his private secretary, left London to-day on their way to Egypt.

HAVRE'S HARBOR IMPROVEMENT

PARIS, Jan. 18.—While the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies was discussing the new postal arrangements between Havre and New York to-day, M. Charles Roux, Republican, representing the Third District of Marseilles, supported the proposals.

He pointed out that when the projected works are carried out Havre will be a better port than Bremen or Bremerhaven. Another speaker wanted the Port of Brest to be used for mailboats as well as Havre, and urged that the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique service be accelerated to compete with the British and German services. Finally the committee approved of Havre as the transatlantic terminus.

VERDICT FOR THE SYKESES.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A verdict in favor of the defendants was rendered to-day in the suit brought by Mr. Daniel Jay, a moneylender, to recover from Lady Tatton Sykes and Sir Tatton Sykes the sum of £15,870, loaned to Lady Tatton Sykes on promissory notes signed apparently by her husband, but which the latter repudiated on the ground that the signatures were forged.

The Judge ordered the documents in the case to be impounded. This points to the likelihood of criminal proceedings to elucidate the authorship of Sir Tatton Sykes's signature.

The jury's decision that the signatures were forged and the action of the Judge in impounding the documents naturally recalls the testimony regarding Lady Sykes which was presented on Jan. 14.

French Exports and Imports.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The official returns just issued show the imports for 1897 to have been 4,000,126,000f., as compared with 3,798,579,000f. in 1896. The exports for 1897 were 3,675,613,000f., compared with 3,400,920,000f. during the previous year.

Separation for Mrs. Walker.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Mrs. Edith Walker, wife of Mr. A. Barclay Walker, owner of the racing cutter Ailsa, has obtained a judicial separation from her husband.

Increase of the British Army.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—It is asserted that the Government has decided to ask Parliament to sanction an increase of the army by 15,000 men.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

CAIRO, Jan. 18.—The native troops from Kassala have captured another Dervish outpost, Mugalla, west of Kassala.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Exports to America from North Germany showed a falling off during the last quarter of $3,231,813. The decrease was principally in sugar.

BOMBAY, Jan. 18.—Messrs. Hickie and Prunty, who escaped the massacre of the British survey party which was attacked by natives at Mekran on Jan. 12, have reached Ormara, on the Arabian Sea.

CHAMBERLAIN'S NEW PLAN

He Speaks at Liverpool in Favor of a Grant from Parliament to the West Indies.

BOUNTY SYSTEM WORKS INJURY

London Newspapers Opposed to His Recommendations—A Firm Attitude for Free Markets—Earth Hunger of Other Powers.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18.—The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce gave a banquet this evening to the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal was also present.

Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of a vigorous and important speech, referred to the great changes in commerce during the last twenty years. "Since the great powers were bitten with the megalomania with which the Germans are accustomed to taunt us, as if it were our exclusive peculiarity, the German Empire has increased sixfold and the French fourfold; while England," he said, "has only added a modest third to her colonial empire.

"Looking to the certainty," he said, "that we are likely to be excluded by hostile tariffs from any country where the British flag does not float, our present policy is to take a very firm attitude and to maintain free markets.

Mr. Chamberlain reviewed at length the West Indian question, and the report of the Royal Commission thereon, and emphasized the "great injury of the bounty system, which, while ruining the West Indies, brings a gain estimated at £2,000,000 yearly to Great Britain." The Government, he said, believed the country "generous and just enough to remedy this crying injustice." He was glad that Belgium had anticipated Great Britain in calling a conference on the subject, and hoped this might succeed better than former conferences.

There were many objections, he continued, to countervailing duties, which would "involve us in commercial treaty difficulties with foreign nations," the main objection was that while the trade they wished to save amounted to 260,000 tons, Great Britain's own sugar imports amounted to 1,500,000 tons. It seemed unscientific to benefit the former by injuring the latter.

"Therefore," he said, "the Government has decided to exhaust every alternative before having recourse to such a drastic measure; and, feeling that the recommendations of the Commissioners, though good, would not work quickly enough, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has consented to propose to Parliament a very large grant in aid to the West Indies. The grant will not be so large as the incidental gain Great Britain derives from the bounty system, but it will be large enough to enable the industry and the population to tide over a crisis, until Continental nations recognize the impolicy of the bounty system."

Mr. Chamberlain expressed his conviction that the immediate relief measures to be proposed in addition, which he said he could not as yet explain in detail, would "stimulate the sugar industry and enable all well-managed estates to hold their own, while tending to the ultimate prosperity of the colony."

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Mr. Chamberlain's West Indian scheme, outlined last evening at Liverpool, meets with scant approval. The Times says:

"We are not greatly enamored of the system of doles to which by some fatality the present Government has resorted with unusual frequency. Perhaps for this urgent case it was the most expedient device; but it ought to be very clearly recognized as purely a temporary measure and as no way absolving the Government from dealing with the matter on a sound, permanent footing."

The Standard warns Mr. Chamberlain that his proposal "savors of protection," and that he must be prepared to deal with criticism.

The Daily News also promises Mr. Chamberlain that the Opposition "will deal with his plan on its merits when it appears," and asks whether he has forgotten the vehement language in which he condemned the late Government for voting a small grant to Newfoundland.

MR. WETZLER'S CONCERT.

He Conducts an Orchestra in Mendelssohn Hall.

Hermann Hans Wetzler, who has been known chiefly as an organist and pianist, gave an orchestral concert last night at Mendelssohn Hall. His purpose appears to have been to demonstrate that he could conduct an orchestra. There are many musicians who think they can do this, but they are not so fortunate as Mr. Wetzler, inasmuch as they cannot afford to make a public demonstration. The programme last night consisted of Mozart's symphony in A major, No. 29; Secchi's air, "Lunghi dal caro bene," with orchestral accompaniment by Henry Wallen; the air, "Quand' ero paggio," from Verdi's "Falstaff"; Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll," two songs by Brahms, and a "Divertissement and scene" from Gluck's "Alceste." The singer of the solo numbers was Mr. David Bispham, whose air from "Falstaff" won a well-merited demand for repetition.

The Mozart symphony is an unfamiliar one, scored for strings, horns, and oboes. It is well suited to performance in a small hall, but the Mendelssohn Hall is not favorable to orchestral music. The tone of the strings sounded very rough there and every little inequality came out very plainly. Mr. Wetzler is plainly a young man with musical ideas, but he lacks some of the qualities which go to make a successful conductor. Perhaps his shortcomings are in part due to inexperience. He is exceedingly demonstrative, and at times he caused fear lest he meant to rap some of his players over their heads with his baton. Other conductors have been and are demonstrative, but their laborious efforts are followed by efforts which make the hearer forgive them. This was not always the case with Mr. Wetzler. His reading of the "Siegfried Idyll" showed appreciation of that orchestral gem, but appreciation is not always so valuable as a clear and decided beat.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mevan Dallas has been engaged to play the part of Lord Bassett, in the third act of "The Royal Box," succeeding Frank Sheridan, who will assume some other part.

Manager Andrew McCormick secured Mme. Camille Darville's name to a contract yesterday for her appearance in the leading soprano rôle in "The Highwayman," to succeed Miss Hilda Clark, at an early date. Mme. Darville began rehearsals yesterday. It is understood Miss Clark has taken legal action against the management and placed her case in the hands of Howe & Hummel.

The last member of the Damrosch & Ellis forces to arrive in this country from Europe will be Herr Rothmuhl, who is due here next Saturday on the La Champagne. He will sing in many of the leading German rôles, alternating with Herr Kraus, and also in some of the Italian operas.

Mme. Melba witnessed the performance last night of "The Conquerors" at the Empire Theatre.

Charles Coghlan will give a professional matinée on Jan. 25, at the suggestion of Charles Frohman, who thought he would like to have every young actor in this employ witness the charming and natural work in the second act of "The Royal Box." Box A has been sent to Miss Julia Marlowe, Box B to Miss Maude Adams, Box C to Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Theatre company, Box D to Charles Frohman's Empire Theatre stock company, Box E to Miss Fanny Davenport, Box F to Richard Mansfield, and Box G to Miss Rose Coghlan.

Marie Engle is to appear in this city again, but this time in concert only, and in a letter dated at Madrid she writes to a friend, saying that she will sail from Southampton on the St. Louis Feb. 5, and will make her first appearance at the Seidl concerts at the Waldorf-Astoria on Feb. 24. In this letter Mme. Engle says that they keep her extremely busy. On Dec. 29 she sang the rôle of Ophelia in "Hamlet" for the tenth time, and the following night she sang Juliet for the seventh time. After her concert tour in this country Mme. Engle will return to Covent Garden to sing with Maurice Grau's company and will then in all probability sing at the Opéra Comique in Paris.

At the Lyceum Theatre on the afternoon of Feb. 1 a performance of "Adelaide," an adaptation from the German of Hugo Müller, by Edmond Howard and David Bispham, will be given under the joint direction of Daniel Frohman and H. M. Hirschberg for the endowment of a bed for sick actresses in some prominent hospital in this city. The play is one act, devoted entirely to a romance of Beethoven's life and the parts thus far filled are: Ludwig von Beethoven, by David Bispham; Adelaide, Miss Julie Opp; Frau Fadinger, Mrs. Whiffen, and Frau Shepherd, Mrs. Walcot. Among the patronesses identified with its success are Mrs. Spencer Trask, Mrs. Robert Minturn, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn, Miss Emma Frohman, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. William C. Whitney, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. Henry P. Whitney, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, and many others.

"TELEPHONE GIRL" DISPUTE.

Views of Elizabeth Marbury and George W. Lederer.

Elizabeth Marbury, the American representative of the Sir Augustus Harris estate, was most emphatic yesterday, when spoken to regarding the production of "The Telephone Girl" in London this Spring by the Lederer & McClellan Company. She said that she was thoroughly familiar with the law, and is quite confident this firm cannot make the production. The play, under its original French title of "La Demoiselle du Telephone," is fully protected by law in Great Britain and her colonies.

George W. Lederer said yesterday that the Casino version is both new and original. Gustave Kerker's score is unquestionably original, and is copyrighted in both this country and England. Mr. Lederer, accompanied by Gustave Kerker and Hugh Morton, will leave to-day for England on the American Line steamer Paris to perfect arrangements in London for the production of their various plays. While in London Mr. Kerker and Mr. Morton will write their annual review for the Casino, which will be presented for the coming Summer.

Last night after the performance of "The Telephone Girl" the members of the company and some friends of Mr. Lederer gathered in the foyer of the theatre, and Charles F. Gall handed him a check with which to purchase for himself in London a musical and theatrical library as a token of their regard. The Casino Orchestra then gave a serenade in honor of Gustave Kerker, Hugh Morton, and George W. Lederer.

Next Week's Grand Opera Programme.

The répertoire of operas announced by Damrosch & Ellis for next week at the Metropolitan Opera House are most attractive. The performance on Monday evening will be "Aïda," with Mme. Melba in the title rôle, and it will be her first appearance in this part in New York. Her singing of the rôle in Philadelphia last week drew the largest house of the season. The other parts will be: Amneris, Mme. Staudigl; Young Priestess, Mme. Mattfeld; Amonasro, Signor Campanari; Radames, M. Ibos; Ramphis, M. Boudouresque; King of Egypt, Mr. Stehmann; Messenger, M. Vanni. On Wednesday night "Lohengrin" will be given, with Mme. Gadski as Elsa, Mme. Staudigl as Ortrud, Herr Kraus as Lohengrin, Herr Fischer as King Henry, David Bispham as Telramund, and Herr Staudigl as the Herald. On Friday night Rossini's opera, "The Barber of Seville," will be given, with Mme. Melba as Rosina, this being the second new rôle in which she will be heard in New York in one week. M. Salignac will sing Almaviva, Signor Campanari as Figaro, Signor Carbone, Bartolo; M. Boudouresque, Basilio, and M. Viviani as Fiorello.

Manhattan Theatre Changes Hands.

Manager Aaron H. Woodhull of the Manhattan Theatre has disposed of his lease to William A. Brady and Florence Ziegfeld. They will take possession on Monday, Jan. 24, and produce the melodrama which has been running in Chicago for the last two months, "'Way Down East." The name of the theatre will be changed to the Comedy, and nothing but first-class attractions will be presented. Mr. Rice said last night that "The Ballet Girl" would run until its fiftieth performance, when he will have to vacate for the Brady and Ziegfeld attraction. He is in hopes of securing some other New York theatre.

PAINTINGS ON EXHIBITION.

Well-Known Works of Art Shown at a Brooklyn Club.

A private and press view was given last evening at the Union League Club of Brooklyn of its eighth annual loan collection and exhibition of paintings. This evening President McKeon and Mrs. McKeon and Vice Presidents Clarence W. Seaman and Horace J. Morse, with Mrs. Seaman and Mrs. Morse, will receive the members of the club with their women friends, and the exhibition will be open to members and guests to-morrow, Friday, and Saturday.

The club's Art Committee, which is composed of Warren E. Hill, Elihu Dwight, H. B. Masters, W. P. Mead, W. C. Pate, C. W. Prankard, and Henry Batterman, have secured upward of 120 paintings for this exhibition, and these fill the walls of the rooms on the first floor of the clubhouse.

Perhaps the most notable canvas shown are Fourbus's "Anne of Austria," Bougereau's "Cupid Disarmed," Henry Master's "Wedding Feast," Peale's "Portrait of Washington," and two canvases by von Thanlow.

DAMROSCH EXPLAINS WAGNER.

Prominent Society Women Hear Him at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Several prominent society matrons have undertaken to study Wagner's "Parsifal" under the guidance of Walter Damrosch, and accordingly met in the small ballroom at the Waldorf-Astoria at 3:30 P. M. yesterday for the first lesson. Mr. Damrosch discussed the first act of "Parsifal," "The Holy Grail," and will treat of "The Temptation" and "The Salvation" on two succeeding meetings, Jan. 25 and Feb. 1. He illustrates his lectures by piano playing.

Some three hundred persons crowded the ballroom to hear him yesterday. Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. William C. Whitney, Mrs. Spencer Trask, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Jules Montant, Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Miss Callender, and Miss De Forest are among the subscribers. Mrs. P. P. Berman directs the affairs. There were many artists in the audience yesterday.

Mr. Damrosch lectured in similar fashion before the Quill Club at the Windsor Hotel in the evening. The occasion was the annual "ladies' day" of the club, and the lecture was preceded by a dinner at which over 250 people, about half of them women, sat down.

THE IHPETONGA BALL.

Many Society People at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

One of the most brilliant social functions of the season in Brooklyn took place last evening in the Art Association rooms and the assembly rooms of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, the occasion being the thirteenth annual Ihpetonga ball. The affair was largely attended by many of Brooklyn's most prominent society people, and seldom before at any reception in Brooklyn were so many handsome and costly gowns seen.

The lower hallway and staircase leading to the ballroom were elaborately decorated with palms and tropical plants, and new crimson velvet carpets were laid for the occasion. Rich damasks were draped about the two music stands, one of which was occupied by an orchestra of twelve pieces and the other by a mandolin orchestra. The musicians were hidden by a profusion of white and pink azaleas.

Arthur Hatch led the cotillion with Miss Marion Ward Low as his partner. The patronesses were Mrs. A. A. Low, Mrs. Edward H. Litchfield, and Mrs. John Notman. The Committee of Arrangements consisted of A. A. Low, Edward H. Litchfield, William Cary Sanger, Alfred Gould Jennings, Lee McIlvain Luquer, and Arthur M. Hatch. Supper was served at small tables in the assembly rooms after midnight.

CHARMION AT THE ASTORIA.

The feature of the sixth meeting and entertainment of the Society of Musical Arts, held in the Astoria ball room last evening, was the appearance of the female trapeze performer Charmion, who has been performing at Koster & Bial's. She gave a clever trapeze performance, and responded to repeated encores.

Charmion was followed by Miss Ann Fletcher in a clever monologue "The Lady or the Hair," in which Miss Fletcher personated in turn an art student and a French swell. Signor Albertieri and Signora di Consoli gave a Roman and Russian dance, and Miss Lelia Ellis recited an original African folk tale, "The Rabbit, the Wolf, and the Bull Frog." John W. Ransone finished the entertainment.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Hezron A. Johnson of 416 Fifth Avenue entertained at dinner at her home last night.

Mrs. Richard S. Dana of 104 Fifth Avenue will give a large luncheon to-day and also one next Wednesday.

Miss Gurnee gave a dinner for eighteen persons at her home, 626 Fifth Avenue, last night, having previously received in the afternoon. The table decorations were noteworthy.

Mrs. John M. Bowers of 7 West Twenty-first Street and her daughter, Miss Mary Stewart Bowers, who made her début early in the season, were at home to friends yesterday afternoon, and will be next Tuesday.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Rylance will give a large reception on Thursday afternoon and evening at the rectory of St. Mark's Church, 11 Livingston Place. There will be 200 guests. Clark will serve the supper.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dunbar Adams gave a dinner last evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Grout at their home, 115 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn. The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Canda.

Ex-Senator and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, ex-Mayor and Mrs. William L. Strong, ex-Secretary and Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus D. Juilliard, Sr., and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney were among the guests at the dinner party of Gen. and Mrs. Samuel Thomas, which took place at their home, 17 West Fifty-seventh Street, last night.

The engagement is reported of John G. Beresford and Miss Emily Iselin, third daughter of Adrian Iselin. Mr. Beresford is a relative of Lord Charles Beresford and of Sir William Beresford. He has lived in New York since a youth, and has been widely known in society and club circles for years. He is at present connected with the yacht-building firm of Gardner & Cox.

A reception was given yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Albert Haley, 149 Columbia Heights, in honor of her daughter, Miss Lucy Haley. Those who assisted in receiving were Mrs. C. D. Hoxsie, Mrs. Frederick Noyes, Miss Christine Belden of Hartford, Conn.; Miss Nellie Lambert of Stamford, Conn.; Miss Ethel Valentine, Miss Mary Rogers, Miss Hilda Beck, and Miss Josie Burnet.

The fourth fortnightly dance took place at Sherry's last night. Dancing started in the large ballroom at 9 o'clock, and supper, which was served in the pink room at midnight, was immediately preceded by the cotillion. The patronesses receiving were Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, who directs these dances; Mrs. Charles E. Sands, Mrs. Alexander R. Shaw, Mrs. John C. Jay, and Mrs. Charles R. Huntington.

Miss Nora Maynard Green held a musical reception in her studio, 420 Fifth Avenue, last night. She is entertaining her friends on every Tuesday evening until Lent with music in the shape of vocal solos by her pupils. Those who took part last night were Mrs. George Gerry Boardman, Mrs. Ella Jocelyn Horne, Mrs. George A. Smith, Miss Frances Moseby, and Miss Elizabeth Winter. Miss Isabella McCall was the accompanist.

The Twelfth Night Club held its monthly social meeting yesterday afternoon in the Berkeley Lyceum. The guest of honor was to have been Anthony Hope, but Mr. Hope sailed away, and David Bispham, who stood next in order on the society's white list, was also unable to attend. There was an interesting musical programme. The Misses Keyes sang, Mme. Davies-Jones, the Welsh harpist, played, and Mrs. Josephine Jennings-Percy sang.

A reception was held yesterday afternoon by the Continental Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Charles S. Roe, 35 East Thirty-seventh Street, at which were entertained the Knickerbocker and Colonial Chapters of the society. The affair was in celebration of Garden Hill Liberty Day, and more than 250 members of the general society were present. Mrs. Roe was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Henry Saugus Snow and Mrs. L. Holbrook.

The Music Club held its last meeting for the season last night at Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler's, 22 Park Avenue, instead of at Sherry's, where it had originally been scheduled to meet. The guests, some 150 in number, began to arrive about 9 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Georg Henschel furnished a delightful musical programme for the evening, lasting one hour. This club is now managed by Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Robert W. De Forest, and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder.

One of the pleasantest dinners for young people of recent weeks was that given by Miss Florence Coppell, daughter of George Coppell of 40 Fifth Avenue, at 8 o'clock last night. There were fourteen covers and the table was decorated with pink roses. Miss Florence Coppell, who made her début several weeks ago, is one of the most attractive of this season's buds, and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Coppell, the young hostess's brother and sister-in-law, who have been married only a short time, helped her entertain. After dinner Miss Coppell and several of her guests went to the Fortnightly Dance at Sherry's.

The charity ball of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum in Brooklyn will take place this evening. The ball will be opened by the President, Moses May, and Mrs. Augustus Van Wyck, and the grand march will be led by Justice Van Wyck and Mrs. Ira Leo Bamberger, Edward M. Grout and Mrs. May, Justice and Mrs. Willard Bartlett, Surrogate and Mrs. George B. Abbott, Park Commissioner and Mrs. George V. Brower, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Jenkins, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. A. Abraham. Three hundred couples have accepted invitations. The Orphan Asylum building occupies an entire block at Ralph Avenue and Dean Street.

The social event of most importance to the exclusive set last night was the first of a series of musicales at private houses, which has been organized by young society matrons, each of whom has the privilege of inviting five persons. The meeting yesterday was at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Cass Canfield, and the affair took place under the auspices of Mrs. Cass Canfield. About 125 persons attended. The musicale began about 11 P. M., and supper was served about 1 A. M. The artists who supplied the entertainment were Miss Lydia Eustis, niece of ex-Ambassador James B. Eustis; Emilio de Gogorza, Victor Beigel, pianist, and Miss May Irwin.

ARTIST SCOTT LEIGHTON DEAD.

He Drew Horses as a Schoolboy and Painted in Boston—Expired in an Insane Asylum.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Scott Leighton, the well-known Boston artist, died at the McLean Insane Asylum at Waverly, at 1:45 o'clock this morning. He was taken ill with pneumonia at the Revere House three weeks ago and was committed to the McLean Asylum for treatment for insanity soon afterward. It was hoped that, by taking the matter in hand without delay his stay in the asylum would be of short duration, but unfavorable symptoms developed and death followed.

Leighton's fame rested on his ability in animal portraiture. When a boy at school in Maine he began to draw horses. When only seventeen years old, by raising and trading horses he had acquired sufficient money to prosecute his studies. He was frequently called the Landseer of the United States.

Mr. Leighton was a member of the Boston Art Club, the Paint and Clay Club, and was quite a conspicuous figure in Boston art circles. Among his pictures which have been widely reproduced in photograph and engraving are "On the Road," "In the Stable," "The Pet," "Three Veterans," "Smugglers," "Waiting," "Dogs," and "The Fearnaught Stallions."

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Alexander—Fitz Gibbon.

The wedding of Miss Ella Fitz Gibbon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fitz Gibbon, and Allan Kenneth Alexander, son of Mrs. Alvena Alexander of Brooklyn, took place at 7 o'clock last night at the home of the bride's parents, 118 West Seventy-eighth Street. The Rev. Father Matthew A. Taylor, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament, at West Seventy-first Street and the Boulevard, performed the ceremony. The house was artistically decorated by Thorley. The stairs were covered with American Beauty roses, pinks, and palms, the doorways hung with curtains of smilax and pink roses, and a canopy of palms, roses, and Annunciation lilies was erected behind the prieddeu at which the bride and bridegroom knelt, and which was adorned with lilies of the valley. Farleyense ferns were also used in the decorations. The bride wore white satin and point lace, and a tulle veil, fastened with a spray of orange blossoms and a diamond ornament, the gift of the bridegroom. The maid of honor was her sister, Miss Idah Fitz Gibbon. Hhe bride's brother, Morris Fitz Gibbon, was best man. The ushers were Charles Wesley Culver, James Weatley Walker, Noah H. Swayne, and Richard Fitz Gibbon, another brother of the bride. The wedding was witnessed only by the family. A reception followed, lasting from 8 to 10 P. M. There was a wedding supper, and about 200 persons were present.

Penny—Dillon.

Miss Anna F. Dillon, daughter of Mrs. Emily Dillon, and Oscar B. Penny of Brooklyn were united in marriage on Monday evening at the home of the bride's mother, 236 Spencer Street, Brooklyn. The Rev. August Blakeman of Paterson, N. J., an uncle of the bride, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Clara Dillon, and Mrs. Florence Stevenson. George B. Chase was best man.

A Picturesque City Hall Wedding.

A picturesque couple were married in the marriage bureau of the City Hall yesterday by Alderman Burleigh. They were Jacob Mahoof, twenty-eight years old, of 406 West Twenty-third Street, and Alice Waloof, twenty-two years old, of 115 Clinton Street. The bridegroom is a Turk, and was dressed in ordinary attire, but his bride, who is a native of Russia, wore a Russian peasant's bridal costume, and was accompanied by eight bridesmaids, each of whom carried a basket of flowers. The costumes of the bridesmaids were rich, heavy silk brocades of the Orient being predominant. A wedding party, at which all the Turkish customs were observed, was held at the home of the bridegroom last night.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George B. Magrath.

George B. Magrath, Vice President of the Kings County Savings Bank, Williamsburg, died yesterday at his home, 9 Harrison Avenue, after an illness of nearly two years. He was born in England seventy-nine years ago, and had lived in this country from the age of ten years.

He secured a position in the Custom House when still a young man, where he remained for several years. Then he was made the foreman of the Williamsburg Repair Shop of the Department of City Works, which position he held for twenty-six years. Almost from the time the Eastern District Hospital was established, forty years ago, he was identified with it, and until the time of his death was a Director. From 1895 to 1896 he was the President, and for many years was at the head of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. He also was a member of the Loyola Union.

Of fourteen children, twelve survive, six sons and six daughters.

Oliver P. Miller.

Oliver P. Miller, Cashier of the Williamsburg Savings Bank, died last night at his home, 245 Keap Street, from pleuro-pneumonia. He was born in this city sixty-two years ago, and when a young man entered the employ of the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company. In 1863 he entered the employ of the savings bank, and rapidly rose to the

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,175,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
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DOUGLAS & JONES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad Street, New York City.
The attention of the public is called to our
"ODD LOT" DEPARTMENT.
Fractional lots of the active stocks bought and sold on the
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at the "market price" of 100 share lots, either for cash or on margin.
Daily Market Letter on Application.

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BANKERS,
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, COTTON AND GRAIN.
Market letter furnished on application

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HENRY FEUCHTWANGER. SIMON DANZIG.
Feuchtwanger & Co.
51 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Members of New York Stock Exchange
Investment and Local Securities
NOT LISTED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

J. S. STANTON,
DEALER IN
THE BEST INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES,
16 and 18 Broad St., New York.
Telephone, Cortlandt 2487.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
95 GRESHAM ST., LONDON, E. C.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000.
UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $200,000
Authorized to act as Trustee, Guardian, Assignee and Fiscal Agent.
All conservative trust company business accepted.
SAMUEL M. JARVIS, President.
ROLAND R. CONKLIN, Vice-President. E. J. CHAPPELL, London Treasurer.
S. R. BARBERT, London Secretary. S. L. CONKLIN, Secretary.

Travelers' Letters of Credit
Available in all parts of the world
ISSUED BY
Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
LONDON OFFICE, 33 LOMBARD ST., E. C.

WANTED.
Union Trust Company.
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
38 WALL STREET.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, Surplus 1,000,000, 37 and 39 Wall St.
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak.

Wall Street was yesterday jammed with sensational tales calculated to help bear speculators. Not very much was accomplished, for though prices as a rule were marked down, no considerable volume of stock was forced out. The stories in circulation were varied; they rehashed old tales of Spanish complications, they hinted at financial snarls in New York, they represented that the United States Senate was committed to free silver. Nowhere did any sane man recognize the current canards as of any consequence, but none the less they made their rounds actively all day long, and the market went down with them if not because of them.

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Some of the strongest interests in Wall Street were sellers of stocks throughout the day. Such transactions involved short sales to ten times the extent that they represented the liquidation of long stock.

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Over 50,000 shares of Sugar Trust were dealt in, half the total of the day preceding. A decline of about a point was scored. Insiders seemed to be sellers.

***

The local transit stocks were all strong at the opening of business, but sold off later. Manhattan after selling at 120 dropped to 116, and Metropolitan Street Railway ranged from 139 to 142, and closed with a fractional gain at 140. Brooklyn Rapid Transit fluctuated over a scale of a couple of points. The Stock Exchange interests in these properties are much stronger at present than they were a week ago. Many weak holders have been cleared out, and have been succeeded by holders relatively very much stronger.

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Railway earnings continue to make favorable showings. From every part of the country business reports are inspiriting.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $5,000 5s, registered, at 113½, and $2,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 129⅛.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	1	Mo., K. & T.	½
C., I. & L. pf.	⅝	Nat. Starch 1st pf.	5
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	½	Oreg. Imp. 5th in. pd.	⅝
Den. & Rio G. pf.	1	O., R. & N.	¾
Met. Street Ry.	⅞		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sug. Refs.	⅞	N. J. Central	1¼
Brook. R. T.	⅝	N. Y. Central	⅞
Canada Southern	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Chi. Gt. West	½	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	½
Chi. & Northwest	⅝	North. Pac. pf.	½
Chi., B. & Q.	1¼	Pacific Mail	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	¾	People's Gas, Chi.	¾
Chi., R. I. & P.	¾	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½
Clev., Lor. & W.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Consolidated Ice	1	St. J. & G. I.	⅝
E. & T. H. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Ill. Steel Co.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Kan. C., P. & G.	¾	St. Paul & Omaha	⅞
Laclede Gas	¾	Tenn. C. & I.	1½
Laclede Gas pf.	1	Third Av. R. R.	1
Manhattan Cons.	1½	U. P., all in. pd.	¾
Michigan Cent.	1¼	U. S. Rubber	½
Missouri Pac.	⅞	Wabash pf.	⅞
Mo., K. & T. pf.	½	W. & L. E. pf., t. r.	½
Mobile & Ohio	1¼	$1 as pd.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s.	1	Seattle, L. S. & E. 1st	3
Ohio Southern 1st	3	Ohio South. gen.	1½
O. S. L. Wasc. B.	4	U. P. 6s, '97, X. M.	⅜
St. P., M. & M., M. Ext. 4s	1½	C.	3⅞
		W. N. Y. & P. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

C., H. V. & T. 5s, $45 pd.	1	Omaha & St. L. 1st	1
Dallas & Waco 1st	4	U. P. col. tr. notes, 62½ per cent. pd.	1
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	2	Wabash deb. Series B.	1⅞
M. & O. gen. 4s	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $188,536,002; balances, $8,116,305; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,664,505.

Money on call in London, 1 per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅛ per cent. for short and 2¼@2 5-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82⅜@$4.82⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.84⅝ for demand, $4.84⅞@$4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.81¾@$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and $5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94½@94 9-16 and 95 1-16, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c premium. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25@50c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56¾@58. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26⅜d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,039.40 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Best and Belcher sold at .47, 4,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .03@.04, 100 Iron Silver at .40, 800 Mount Rosa at .12, 100 Ophir at .60, 500 Pharmacist at .08. On the Mining Exchange 2,000 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .01, 5,100 Rocky Mountain at .14b30@.14c, 500 St. F. Cariboo at 2.62½, 8,000 Alamo at .03¼@.03½@.03⅝@.03½, 5,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10s10, 10,000 Cannon Ball at .004¾@.004½, 300 Elkton at .87@.87½, 200 Isabella at .33, 3,000 Jefferson at .04¼@.04¾, 20,000 Justine at .009@.008¾, 600 Lillie at .71@.72, 3,000 Mount Rosa at .13½, 5,000 Old Gold at .009⅞@.01@.009½@.01, 500 Pharmacist at .06⅝@.06¾, 165,000 Sentinel at .008@.01¼@.008½, 3,000 Union at .14⅜@.14½, 11,000 Work at .04¼@.04⅝@.04½.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: New York Central, ⅝, to 117; Atchison, ⅝, to 13⅜; St. Paul, ¼, to 98⅝, and Illinois Central, ¼, to 109½. Declined—Erie, ⅛, to 15⅛; Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 59¾, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 39. Canadian Pacific sold at 90½, Louisville and Nashville at 58¼, and Reading at 11⅝. British consols were quoted at 112 11-16 for money and 112 13-16 for the account.

Gold bars were quoted at 77s 11d and American eagles at 76s 6d. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 22½c. Gold was quoted in Rome at 104.90 and in Buenos Ayres at 164.30. In Berlin, exchange on London was 20 marks 39 pfennigs. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand increased 34,540,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 1,840,000 marks, other securities decreased 89,880,000 marks, and notes in circulation decreased 81,180,000 marks.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, yesterday, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, 10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, at 155 per cent., and 50 shares Norfolk and Southern Railroad Company, $100 each, at 62 per cent.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK ALL RIGHT.

Commodore James D. Smith, one of the veterans of the Stock Exchange, talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the business and financial outlook. Mr. Smith is confident that railway earnings during the present year will be much better than in 1897, and that there will be an active and advancing market for stocks in general. He sees in existing conditions much to promote encouragement regarding business and finance. Mr. Smith said:

"I don't take much stock in it, but there is one thing that may unfavorably affect the prices of stocks for the moment, and that is the incessant strife, the everlasting agitation on questions of public policy, which our orators at Washington originate. This ever-continuing interference with the normal conditions of the market is a subject regarding which the press of the country constantly disseminates views among the people which have a disturbing effect. Men are sometimes disturbed, but always disgusted, with Congressional efforts to establish classes, raise sectional issues, institute reforms, (?) create war scares, and smirch our nationality. What can't be cured must be endured.

"The country, left to itself, is steadily and surely improving. Rates for money are low. Our financial centres are lenders to the whole country and to the world.

"Europe sent back to America in stocks and bonds during 1897 $190,000,000 more than she purchased of us. We took them from her on a rising market, paid for them, and then we leave on deposit, or make loans on the other side, to the extent of $75,000,000.

"Every nation that is prosperous creates a wonderful currency for her securities at home and abroad. This is quickly felt where a fair percentage of dividend is being regularly declared. The nations of the Old World will want our securities back again at a higher price, and they have already taken some.

"Railroad earnings will be generally better. They are likely to improve month by month upon the record of the last year. The three leading Grangers will increase their dividends at least 1 per cent. in 1898.

"The necessity for a closer alliance between the Manhattan and Metropolitan transit companies is apparent—is indeed manifest. Those who control these corporations and those who control the affairs of the city are in full accord. Better and more rapid service will be given and dividends will be increased. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has a franchise which alone is of inestimable value, because it is perpetual. It is at present well nigh impossible to obtain such franchises. That the stock will rise is natural.

"In industrials a large and prosperous business is being done. There is great activity in Sugar. Dividends in Leather are likely to be increased this year. Rubber is doing a vast trade, but it seems to be inactive in the stock market. Rubber's day will certainly come, even though it may seem at present to be left carefully alone. The various gas company stocks are able to take care of themselves, and great activity is promised in them before the passing of many moons.

"Any adverse decision which may be rendered by the Supreme Court in the matter of the Nebraska 'maximum rate,' will, of course, be used to batter the market. It is not so certain that there will be any adverse decision, however. Inherent market strength has often overcome vastly greater obstacles.

"Surveying the general business situation, numberless evidences of prosperity are presented. I don't know of anything to-day that can keep this country from improving. And general prosperity will surely be attended by a stock market which will show healthy advances."

MR. SAGE'S CALCULATIONS.

Mr. Russell Sage said yesterday that he finally was persuaded that the time is come when electricity can be put upon the elevated railroad, to provide both power and light, on a basis which will insure a saving equal to an annual dividend of from 2 to 3 per cent. on Manhattan's entire capital stock. Mr. Sage added that Mr. George Gould expected even a larger return than these figures indicate.

SUGAR TRUST FACTIONS.

Differences of opinion as to important matters of policy have developed in the management of the Sugar Trust. One inside party is credited with a disposition to buy control of the most prominent outside competing refineries, while another party in the company's direction insists that it is better to have an early and decisive fight. Those who want to fight are in the majority.

FOREIGN BUYING ORDERS.

An order to buy 12,000 shares of New York Central for foreign account is said to have been committed to a New York banking house, and the same house is said to have orders to take other American stocks for its foreign customers.

OLD BOSTON HOPES REVIVE.

The pending deal in Wisconsin Central securities has Boston backing. Traders over there are said to have organized a pool on a large scale. First mortgage trust certificates rose yesterday to 47, the highest point they have yet touched, but at the close had fallen to about 42. Wisconsin Central stock was without change, about 2,000 shares being traded in.

TO SAVE COMMISSIONS.

Mr. Yerkes, the Chicago street car magnate, is credited with an ambition to join the New York Stock Exchange. His Chicago West Side Railway stock has not proved a dazzling success from the bull standpoint since it was listed on the Exchange here. Perhaps Mr. Yerkes, by buying a seat, can better afford to make the stock active. Manipulative commissions paid by outsiders count up rapidly.

KLONDIKE AND WALL STREET.

In the railway list the stocks of the railroads which will be most directly affected by the development of the Klondike mining regions act in a matter indicative of strong confidence in the future of their market standing. It is to be remembered that this group is now so closely identified, in regard to ownership, that it is in a position to derive the utmost benefit from the business apparently lying ahead. It is rather curious that in the discussion of the possible traffic to be derived from the Klondike the Granger roads appear to be temporarily left out of the calculation of speculators. The Klondike traffic, if it meets expectations, will flow to a greater or less extent over all the railroads connected with the Pacific lines in proportion to their contiguity.—New York News Bureau.

SUGAR TRUST COMPETITION.

That the sugar beet is to be one of the leading agricultural crops of this country in the course of a few years there is not the slightest doubt. The worth of scientific investigation and experimentation is well attested to in the results as we see them worked out in respect to the beet root. The establishment of agricultural experiment stations in many parts of the country, the examination of soils and the report upon climates by the Government chemists and other scientists are giving the farmers a basis for intelligent action concerning this subject. It will be understood at last, perhaps, how much better it is to acquire exact knowledge before going ahead than to push on ignorantly and regardlessly, as we are often obliged to do in different branches of industry, owing sometimes to a lack of good scientists and again to a lack of a disposition to consult and follow them. In many sections of the country it is well established that the beets will thrive, and there are rumors on top of rumors regarding proposed new factories.

California leads all the other States up to this date in her beet sugar output, and she will maintain her lead in all likelihood for many years to come. The prodigality of nature's gifts to that State lays a serious handicap upon Nebraska and other rivals. California now has four factories, which, according to Claus Spreckels's calculation, will yield this season about 37,000 tons of sugar. This is more than a half of the country's entire output in beet sugar, as we are running now, and have been for two or three seasons past, about 50,000 tons a year. Mr. Spreckels reckons that the California output next year will be 89,000 tons, which will include 30,000 tons from his own enormous plant at Salinas City, now in course of erection, and 12,000 tons from the new plant at Hueneme, Cal., which is being built by the Oxnards. Two of the older California factories, namely, at Alvarado and at Alamitos, the latter now being in its first season, are expected to increase their capacity before another "campaign" opens.

It is not in California alone, however, that the movement spreads. Nebraska's two factories, at Grand Island and Norfolk, run steadily. Utah has a new factory at Lehi, where the beet is raised in irrigated lands, and a second is to be built in that State at Ogden, contracts having just been let out to an Eastern firm. New Mexico has a plant at Eddy. Wisconsin's plant at Menomenee Falls, which had an unfortunate experience during its first year, owing to delays in construction and the loss of the beets which had been stored in silos to await the completion of the building, is being reorganized, and it is expected that the company will have a happier future. Coming further East, the "First New York Beet Sugar Company" has just finished a very successful season at Rome in this State, and a factory is being erected now at Binghamton, in the same district. The outlook for this industry never was brighter than it is to-day. During the fiscal year 1897 we imported about 1,000,000 tons of sugar from Europe, chiefly from Germany. This was beet sugar, and was over and above our importations of cane sugar. We are all the time buying sugar abroad, while the soils and climates of twenty of our States are as well suited to sugar culture as any to be found in Europe.—The Manufacturer.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

In its weekly review of industrial conditions in the South for the past week The Chattanooga Tradesman says:

"Our correspondents report encouraging prospects in all lines of trade for the new year. A feature of the week is the increased number of new industrial enterprises, prominent among them being the organization of companies with large capital to develop valuable water power in Georgia and Tennessee.

"Furnace operators report inquiries for iron more numerous than for a long time, and orders are booked ahead for several months. Alabama iron shows especial activity, and among the large orders being filled at Birmingham is one for 10,000 tons of iron from Japanese brokers. The Clifton Iron Company's furnace at Ironaton will be put in blast Feb. 1, and the No. 3 furnace of the Sheffield Coal, Iron and Steel Company will be blown in about Feb. 10. The Rome (Ga.) Furnace Company has received an order for 6,000 tons of high-grade product, which will keep the furnace busy nearly four months.

"Consumers of steel billets are asking for figures covering the year, but the mills are not selling that way. The demand for billets, pipe, and structural material is heavy, and prices are stiffening. Heavy orders are booked from the railroads for Spring and Summer delivery.

"The coal trade in the mining districts of the South is still active. Coal is moving out rapidly, taxing the output of the mines at many points, and some operators are compelled to run extra time to supply the demand."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Taking of testimony by Railroad Commissioners of South Dakota on application of shippers of that State against roads for a general reduction of rates. Application opposed on ground that such enforcement would be ruinous to roads affected.

Proposition said to be under discussion looking to the redemption by General Electric Company of its outstanding preferred stock.

Favorable report by Senate Finance Committee on resolution requiring bonds to be paid in gold and silver. Anti-Scalping bill reported favorably by House Inter-State Commerce Committee.

Examination of Secretary Gage and members of the Monetary Commission on the currency bills continued by House Committee on Banking and Currency.

Meeting of Passenger Committee of the Trunk Line Association. Important matters discussed.

Agreement of Senate to resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for statement of accounts of Kansas Pacific Railway.

Declaration of a dividend of 1½ per cent. on the common stock of the Laclede Gas Company, and also 3 per cent. on the preferred, the latter being the amount accumulated and unpaid.

Arrival of a considerable amount of gold en route for Cuba.

Appointment of a scaling committee at meeting of coal operators and miners in Chicago.

Increase of $1,600,000 in value of domestic exports from Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, an increase of $500,000 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Petition to Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners by the Fitchburg Railroad for authority to issue $1,450,000 4 per cent. bonds to refund a portion of the bonded debt and other payments.

Increase of $137,865 in "Pan Handle's" surplus earnings for December, and increase of $984,100 for the year 1897 as compared with 1896.

Gold amounting to $2,250,000 en route from Australia to San Francisco, making total shipments since last Summer $14,750,000.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	840	Mechanics'	180
American Exchange	170	Mech. & Traders'	110
Broadway	225	Merchants'	145
Central National	170	Metropolis	440
Chatham	280	National Union	228
City	650	New Amsterdam	230
Columbia	150	N. Y. County	700
Commerce	207	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	80
Continental	127	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	135
East River	188	Park	290
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Phenix	90
Garfield National	750	Seaboard National	173
German-American	118	Shoe & Leather	97½
Greenwich	165	State of New York	110
Hanover	365	Tradesmen's	105
Imp. & Traders'	525	U. S. National	210
Irving	145	West Side	275
Lincoln National	715	Western National	140
Manhattan	225		

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $9,569,867, against $7,989,491 in the preceding week and $9,092,204 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $17,559,858, against $17,884,853 in the corresponding period of 1897.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's outside security market was not active. Most of the dealings were in the industrial stocks, the principal feature of which was the weakness of Glucose common, as exhibited by this stock's receding to 35. Malt common was in better demand, and sold at 25, on good buying. Round lots of Electro-Pneumatic changed hands at 1⅝ @1¾.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	202	204
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brooklyn Elevate, trust receipts	5	6½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	105	107
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79	80
Buffalo Street Railway 1st cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	44	46
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	321	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	53	55
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	92½
Kings County Elevated	3	4
Kings County Traction	47	48
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	102	104
New Orleans Traction common	2⅝	4
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	200
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	175	177
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	110	112
Union Railway stock	176	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17¼	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	97

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div.	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	77
Union Ferry	65½	66½
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	85
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	91	92
Indianapolis Gas stock	118	125
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex interest	104	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	89	92
Lafayette Gas Company stock	86	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	57
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	76	78
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	52	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	71

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) subs	102	103
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, when issued	92	93½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock, when issued	28¼	30
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	102½	103
Columbus Gas	89	91
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	70	78
Mutual Gas Company of New York	310	318
Madison (Wis.) stock	63	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111½	112½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105¼	107
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	98	98
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	98½	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	39	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	87	89
St. Paul Gas stock	40	46
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	137	139
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	151	153
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	19½	20½
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company bonds	86	86⅝
Western Gas Company bonds	103	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	36	39
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps Shipyard stock	55	65
Glucose common	34½	35¼
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	93¾	94¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1½	1¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	8	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92	95
Lorillard Company pf.	114	116
Malt Common	24½	25
Malt preferred, ex dividend	74	76
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	107	110
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6½	8¼
Pennsylvania Coal	340	355
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney preferred	62	69
Standard Oil Trust	380	381
Trenton Potteries	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	53
Union Typewriter	6½	9
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	77	81
Wagner Car Company	157	158
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	83	88

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	105
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	105	108
Commercial Cable stock	180	185
Hudson River Telephone stock	61	65
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¼
Iron Steamboat 6s	45	60
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1¾
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	52	52¾
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	149	152
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf.	38	40
Wool Exchange	110	112

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in January showed increases:

Chicago Great Western	$774
Kansis City, Pittsburg & Gulf	41,844
Kansas City and Suburban Belt	2,370
Mexican Central	8,637
Mexican National	20,090
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	23,393
Missouri Pacific	96,000
Central Branch	7,000
Rio Grande Western	15,630
St. Louis Southwestern	13,500

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.13	.12
Alpha Con.	.06	.07
Andes	.11	.10
Belcher	.84	.85
Best & Belcher	.45	.44
Bullion	.08	.08
Caledonia	.15	.19
Challenge Con.	.28	.28
Chollar	.20	.20
Confidence	..	.75
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.10	1.10
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Con. New York	.01	.01
Crown Point	.23	.23
Gould & Curry	.31	.32
Hale & Norcross	1.20	1.25
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.34	.32
Kentuck Con.	.04	.05
Mexican	.20	..
Occidental Con.	1.45	1.45
Ophir	.53	.54
Overman	.09	.10
Potosi	.20	.21
Savage	.15	.15
Scorpion	..	.05
Sierra Nevada	.58	.57
Silver Hill	.03	.04
Standard	1.60	1.50
Union Con.	.34	.33
Utah Con.	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.29	.31

Silver bars, 57¾; Mexican dollars, 47@47½; drafts—sight, 15; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 18.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Alamo	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Anaconda	37	40	38	40
Anchoria	95	99	92	98½
Argentum	19⅜	20¼	19⅛	20½
Consolidated	9⅞	10	9⅝	9⅞
Elkton	87½	87⅝	86⅝	87
El Paso	17¼	17⅝	17⅜	17⅞
Gibson	25	29	27	29
Gold Coin	90	93½	92¼	94½
Gold King	48	53	45	53
Golden Fleece	53	55	60	60
Grouse	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
Isabella	32⅞	33½	32⅛	32⅞
Jefferson	3	4¼	3	4¼
Lillie	66½	67½	64	70
Matoa	15¾	16¼	15⅞	16¼
Moon Anchor	92¼	92⅝	92½	92⅝
Pharmacist	6⅝	6⅞	6½	6⅝
Portland	79½	80	80	80½
Rawlins	16	16⅜	15½	16⅞
Rosa	13	13½	13	13½
Union	14⅞	15	14¼	14⅝
Work	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends have been announced as follows: Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, 1¼ per cent., quarterly on preferred stock, payable Feb. 8; Phenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn, 5 per cent., semi-annual, payable on demand at 47 Cedar Street, New York; Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, 1½ per cent., quarterly, payable Feb. 1.

Harvey Fisk & Sons announce that, having bought the 5 per cent. gold bonds of 1939, issued by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company to retire the purchase money funding bonds maturing July 1, they are prepared to receive not exceeding $1,000,000 of the purchase money funding bonds at 101 flat in exchange for the 5 per cent. bonds at 113 and accrued interest, the right being reserved to terminate this offer or to change its terms without notice.

The Reorganization Committee of the second mortgage bonds and New York Security and Trust Company certificates of deposit of the second mortgage bonds of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company, Walston H. Brown, Chairman, gives notice that the bonds and certificates can be deposited under the reorganization plan dated Oct. 1, 1897, upon payment of first installment of the assessment of 5 per cent. with interest at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount of said assessment from Nov. 1, 1897. Out of the $2,757,000 first mortgage bonds $2,580,000 have already been deposited under said plan.

The twenty-sixth annual statement of the German-American Insurance Company of New York, just issued, shows the company in excellent condition. The assets include a long list of gilt-edged bonds and first-class stocks, the par value of which is $5,599,209, and the market value $6,969,603. The total assets are $7,834,699.12, with these liabilities: Reserve for unexpired risks, $2,601,689.81; reserve for unsettled losses, $302,614.43; reserve for all other claims, $254,395.50; capital stock, $1,000,000; surplus over liabilities, $3,678,999.38.

The annual exhibit of

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on October 15, 1897, in a certain cause in equity pending in said Court, wherein J. Pierpont Morgan and others, constituting the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., are complainants, and the Union Pacific Railway Company, S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, Frederic R. Coudert, and John W. Doane, Receivers, are defendants:

The undersigned, J. P. Morgan & Co., as successor Trustees under a certain trust deed dated September 4, 1891, executed by said Union Pacific Railway Company to the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., as Trustees, together with W. D. Cornish as Special Master appointed by said Court in said cause, jointly, will sell at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, to the highest bidder or bidders on the terms hereinafter mentioned, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on

WEDNESDAY, THE TWELFTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1898,

at twelve o'clock noon, the following described bonds, stocks, and other securities and property:

STOCKS.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Co.	$920,300.00
Atchison, Jewell County & Western Railroad Co.	105,000.00
Bozeman Coal Co.	96,000.00
Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co.	874,200.00
Colorado Western Railroad Co.	9,100.00
Denver, Leadville & Gunnison Railway Co.	3,000,000.00
Gray's Peak, Snake River & Leadville Railroad Co.	6,000.00
Green River Water Works Co.	225,900.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co., (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	6,434,900.00
Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Co.	4,725,375.00
Laramie, North Park & Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Co.	66,500.00
Lawrence & Emporia Railway Co.	465,000.00
Loveland Pass Mining & Railroad Tunnel Co., (240 shares at $20)	4,800.00
Montana Railway Co., ($600,000, 70% paid)	420,000.00
Montana Union Railway Co.	425,000.00
Morrison Stone Lime & Town Co.	100,000.00
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company, ($5,000,000, 8% paid)	150,000.00
Omaha & Elkhorn Valley Railway Co.	40,300.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co.	2,327,523.77
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., (Common)	6,300.00
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., (Preferred)	378.00
Rattlesnake Creek Water Co.	66,300.00
Salt Lake Foundry & Manufacturing Co.	67.00
Salina & Southwestern Railway Co.,	231,700.00
South Park & Leadville Short Line Railroad Co.	1,000,000.00
Union Depot Co., Kansas City	45,000.00
Union Elevator Co., Council Bluffs	46,700.00
Union Elevator Co., Omaha	87,000.00
Union Pacific Coal Co.	4,437,900.00
Union Pacific Coal Co., (held as Collateral)	562,100.00
Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado Railway Co.	1,997,800.00
Union Pacific Railway Co., (Reorganization Certificates)	177,450.00
Union Pacific & Western Colorado Railway Co.	400,500.00
Western National Fair Association	7,950.00
Wood River Improvement Co., (323, 200, 80% Paid)	258,560.00

BONDS.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Atchison, Union Depot & Railroad Co. Second Mortgage 5% Bonds	$4,500.00
Colorado Central Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	1,437,000.00
Denver, Leadville & Gunnison Railway Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds, (to be included in plan of reorganization)	54,000.00
Green River Water Works Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	214,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds, (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	1,025,000.00
City of Junction City, Davis County, Kansas, 6% Bonds	5,000.00
Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds Reorganization Certificate of Deposit, (held under an agreement made by J. P. Morgan & Co. to sell upon exercise of an option)	1,595,500.00
Kansas Pacific Railway Co. 7% Income Bonds, (Reorganization Certificates)	1,250.00
Loveland Pass Mining & Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	400,000.00
Ogden Union Railway & Depot Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds	163,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	121,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co. Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds	526,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co. Extension First Mortgage 5% Bonds	1,246,000.00
Oregon Short Line Railroad Company 5% Income Bonds, Series A	451,500.00
Rattlesnake Creek Water Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	132,000.00
Union Depot Co., of Spokane Falls, First Mortgage 5% Bonds	334,000.00
Union Pacific Coal Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds	4,890,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co., Equipment Trust, Series C 5% Bonds	225,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co., Kansas Division and Collateral Mortgage 5% Bonds, (Reorganization Certificates)	5,000,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co., Omaha Bridge Renewal 5% Bonds, (Reorganization Receipt)	145,000.00

Miscellaneous Securities and Claims.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Echo & Park City Railway Co. Notes, ($325,000 each)	$200,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co. Note, of which $349,803 has been paid by sale of collaterals, (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	767,736.76
Portland & Puget Sound Railroad Co. Certificate of Indebtedness, (held as Collateral)	969,245.98
Wood River Improvement Co. Notes: (Collateral, $467,000 Kearney & Black Hills Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds)	350,000.00
Note L. E. Walker secured by $50,000 Receivers' Certificate Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co.	25,000.00
Union Pacific & Western Colorado Railway Co.	400,500.00
Western National Fair Association	7,950.00
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Note L. E. Walker secured by $50,000 Receivers' Certificate Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co.	25,000.00

Claim to 200 Gondola Cars, built by Pullman's Palace Car Company and leased to Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railroad Company.

136 Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company Five Per Cent. Coupons at $25 each, amounting at par value, to $3,400—being 35 coupons due March 1, 1892; 35 coupons due September 1, 1892; 35 coupons due March 1, 1893; 31 coupons due September 1, 1893.

The sale will be made subject to all the terms, conditions, and provisions contained in said decree, to which reference is hereby made.

As provided in said decree, the undersigned will first offer for sale said bonds, stocks, and other securities or property in separate parcels, as follows: Each class of stock will be offered for sale in one separate lot, and each class of bonds or other securities or property will be offered either in one separate lot, or may be divided up and sold in such amounts as the undersigned may deem best. The bids received for the bonds, stocks, and other securities and property so offered for sale in separate lots will be received and noted upon condition that all the bonds, stocks, and other securities or property so offered for sale in separate lots shall subsequently be offered together as a single lot or parcel.

Whenever the highest bids received and noted for the separate lots so offered for sale shall amount in the aggregate to a sum which together with any other cash then held by said complainants, as trustees under said trust deed, shall be deemed by them sufficient to pay the whole amount then due for principal and interest upon all the collateral notes then outstanding under said trust deed and remaining unpaid, and the other payments to be made therefrom as directed by such decree, then the undersigned will offer no more of such stocks, bonds, and other securities or property for sale in separate lots as aforesaid.

After noting the highest bids received for the bonds, stocks, and other securities and property offered for sale in separate lots, the same will be offered for sale in a single lot or parcel.

If the highest bids for all such bonds, stocks and other securities and property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall exceed the aggregate of the several highest bids received and noted for said bonds, stocks, and other securities or property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then all such bonds, stocks, and other securities so offered for sale will be struck off and sold together as a single lot or parcel to the person making the highest bid therefor; but, if the highest bid received for the bonds, stocks, and other securities or property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the highest bids received and noted for such bonds, stocks, and other securities or property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then the several lots offered for sale will be struck off and sold to the bidders who made the highest bids therefor.

The undersigned, as directed by such decree, will receive no bid at any such sale from any one offering to bid who shall not first deposit with said complainants, as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid of such bidder either in cash or in collateral notes secured by said trust deed taken at their par value. Any sum in cash or collateral notes so deposited will, to the extent of 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid of the purchaser, be applied to the payment of the purchase price of the property bidden in by such purchaser if the same shall be struck down to him. Any deposit of cash or of collateral notes so made at the time of or prior to the sale, by any unsuccessful bidder, and the unapplied portion of any deposit made by any other bidder, will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down to others.

Upon the acceptance of any bid of any bidder, such accepted bidder, forthwith, must deposit with said complainants twenty per cent. of the amount of his accepted bid either in cash or in such collateral notes taken at the par value of their face with the interest accrued and unpaid thereon; but any cash or collateral notes which previously may have been deposited by such bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid will be received on account of the amount so required to be deposited on the acceptance of his bid. The balance of the purchase price payable by such bidder may be paid in cash in part either in whole or in part either in cash, or by presenting such outstanding collateral notes and allowing to be stamped thereon an acknowledgment of the receipt of such proportion of the purchase price as will be equivalent to the amount that the holder of such collateral notes would be entitled to receive thereon in case the entire purchase price were paid in cash; but such collateral notes so presented must be surrendered and canceled if the whole amount remaining due thereon for principal and interest shall be satisfied by payment or by such credit thereon. The purchase price other than the portion thereof required to be deposited at the time of sale as aforesaid must be paid either in cash or to the extent above mentioned, by presentation of collateral notes to said complainants at their office, No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York, at such time after the day of sale as said complainants may designate, and against delivery of the bonds, stocks, and other securities sold.

As provided in such decree, if any bidder shall fail to complete his bid and comply with the terms of sale, the cash or collateral notes deposited by such bidder with said complainants will be forfeited and such bidder may be held by the complainants, constituting said firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and as Trustees under said trust deed, liable for any deficiency there may be between the sum for which any bonds, stocks, and other securities were struck off to such bidder on the sale and that for which they may be sold on a resale, and also any costs and expenses accruing on such resale which such deposit shall not be sufficient to pay.

By the terms of such decree all the right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of the Union Pacific Railway Company and of the said receivers, and all right, title, and interest of said complainants as such Trustees under said trust deed in and to the bonds, stocks, and other securities and property sold, will pass by such sale thereof under said decree, but without any covenant, warranty, or representation, express or implied.

For further particulars reference is made to the above-mentioned decree of said Court.

Particular information concerning the various bonds and coupons and other property to be offered for sale will be furnished upon application by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., at their office, No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 19th, 1897.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
As Trustees under the Trust Deed, dated September 4, 1891, executed by the Union Pacific Railway Company to Drexel, Morgan & Co., Trustee; and
W. D. CORNISH,
Special Master.

Notice is hereby given that the sale pursuant to the above advertisement has been adjourned to Wednesday, the 26th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place, viz., the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

Dated New York, January 12th, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,

As Trustees under the Trust Deed dated September 4, 1891, executed by the Union Pacific Railway Company to Drexel, Morgan & Co., Trustees; and

W. D. CORNISH,
Special Master.

NOTICE OF MASTER'S SALE OF CLAIMS OF the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Montana Union Railway Company, and against the Montana Railway Company.

Under and in pursuance of an order made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska, in the suit of Ames and others against the Union Pacific Railway Company et al., the undersigned, William D. Cornish, as Special Master, will offer for sale by public auction, all the claims and demand of the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Montana Union Railway Company arising out of operations or transactions prior to October 13, 1893, the amount of which claim, as stated on the books of the Union Pacific Railway Company, was on the 30th of October, 1897, the sum of $446,188.17.

The undersigned, as such Special Master, under the same order, will also offer for sale by public auction all the claim and demand of the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Montana Railway Company arising out of operations or transactions prior to October 13, 1893, which claim or demand, as stated on the books of the Union Pacific Railway Company, amounted on the 31st day of December, 1897, to the sum of $318,151.39.

The undersigned will sell both the aforesaid claims by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at the public auction to be held at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on the 26th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon. Bidders will be required to pay ten per cent. of their bid in cash to the Special Master at the time of the sale, and the balance of the purchase money within ten days after confirmation of the sale by the said Court, when a proper assignment of the said claims will be prepared for delivery. The said of the said claims are made subject to the confirmation of the Eighth Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska, in said suit of Ames and others against said Union Pacific Railway Company and others.

WM. D. CORNISH, Special Master.

Dated January 12, 1898.
Room 1314, No. 27 William Street, New York City, N. Y.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
39,460	Am. Sug. Ref.	137½	138¼	136	136⅛
50	Am. Sp. Mfg.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
320	T. & S. F.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
230	A., T. & S. F. pf.	30⅜	30⅜	29⅞	29⅞
80	Bay State Gas	5⅜	5¾	5¼	5¼
1,650	Brook. R. T.	41⅛	41⅞	39½	39⅝
8,780	C., B. & Q.	100⅜	100½	99	99
7,980	C., M. & St. P.	95⅜	95¾	94½	94⅝
1,250	C., R. I. & Pac.	90⅜	90⅝	89¼	89¼
130	Central of N. J.	95¾	95¾	94⅝	94⅝
570	Gen. Electric	36¼	36⅛	34⅞	34⅝
270	Louis. & Nash.	56⅞	56⅞	55⅞	56
9,010	Manhattan	119	119½	116	116½
60	Met. St. Ry.	140⅜	140⅝	140⅝	140⅝
510	Mo. Pacific	34¼	34⅝	33½	33½
1,600	N. Y. Central	113½	113⅝	111⅝	111⅝
1,720	Nor. Pacific	26⅜	26½	25⅞	25⅞
2,060	Nor. Pac. pf.	64½	64⅝	63½	63⅝
20	Pacific Mail	31½	31⅝	31	31
650	People's Gas	97¼	97¼	95¾	96
360	Reading	22	22	22	22
20	Reading 1st pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½
50	Southern pf.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
600	Tenn. C. & I.	28	28	24½	24½
3,090	Union Pacific	31¾	31⅞	30⅝	30⅝
20	Wabash pf.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
960	West. Union	91⅞	91½	90⅝	90⅝
100	Wheel. & L. E.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
$1,580					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$16,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	59	59¼	59	59¼
5,000	N. J. Central 5s.	112	112	112	112
22,000	Texas Pac. 2d...	30	30⅜	30	30⅜
$43,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Mileage	6,547	6,444	6,391
2d week Jan.	$404,000	$325,000	$349,000
From Jan. 1	805,000	645,000	706,000

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

Mileage	930	930	930
2d week Jan.	$79,824	$79,050	$79,609
From July 1	2,969,116	2,500,678	

KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—

Mileage	814	596	230
2d week Jan.	$88,526	$26,682	$9,921
From Jan. 1	116,371	44,530	19,066

KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—

Mileage	35	35	35
2d week Jan.	$8,155	$5,783	$4,285
From Jan. 1	15,734	11,019	8,821

MEXICAN CENTRAL—

Mileage	1,956	1,861	1,860
2d week Jan.	243,381	234,744	171,295
From Jan. 1	460,551	448,622	355,777

MEXICAN NATIONAL—

Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
2d week Jan.	$112,457	$92,367	$87,422
From Jan. 1	216,119	176,582	168,360

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,000
2d week Jan.	$245,263	$221,870	$233,691
From July 1	7,517,916	6,969,020	6,265,499

MISSOURI PACIFIC—

Mileage	4,936	4,936	4,936
2d week Jan.	$493,000	$397,000	$412,000
From Jan. 1	907,919	718,348	747,000
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week Jan.	$25,000	$18,000	$15,000
From Jan. 1	46,000	28,567	29,000

RIO GRANDE WESTERN—

Mileage	550	550	520
2d week Jan.	$51,500	$35,850	$32,900
From July 1	1,884,783	1,362,157	1,408,885

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
2d week Jan.	$106,100	$92,600	$99,000
From Jan. 1	2,065,682	2,868,490	2,910,249

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for December—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	$1,527,505	$1,230,345	$1,367,965
Op. expenses	1,002,538	876,164	1,029,528
Net earnings	524,967	354,181	338,437
Fixed charges	455,117	422,196	359,702
Profit	69,849	*68,015	*21,264
Twelve months—			
Gross earnings	15,149,793	14,439,029	15,483,372
Op. expenses	10,289,683	10,588,979	11,248,545
Net earnings	4,880,110	3,850,050	4,234,827
Fixed charges	3,466,860	3,420,901	3,206,435
Profit	1,413,250	429,150	1,028,392

*Deficit.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$239,888,417
Gold reserve	162,836,477
Net silver	15,840,773
United States notes in the Treasury	33,217,047
Treasury notes of 1890	2,727,353
Total receipts this day	934,549
Total receipts this month	25,135,865
Total receipts this year	232,896,439
Total expenditures this day	1,005,000
Total expenditures this month	23,147,000
Total expenditures this year	231,864,211
Deposits in National banks	48,668,903
National bank notes received for redemption	269,368
Government receipts from internal revenue	220,808
Customs	633,377
Miscellaneous	80,363

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—American Strawboard was more active and stronger to-day. It opened at 29½, and advanced to 80¼ at the close. Chicago City Railway was back to 237 again, and Diamond Match advanced to 142 from the opening at 141. There was little more strength in several other stocks, but the volume of business was light.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard Co.	29⅞
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	58
Brew. & Malt Co.	7¼
Brew. & Malt Co. pf.	30¾
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	25
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	49¼
Chicago City Railway	234½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	141½
Lake Street Elevated	14½
Nat. Pkg. Co.	19
Int. Pkg. pf.	81
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co.	8¾
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co pf.	33
N. Y. Biscuit Co.	63½
N. Chi. St. R. R.	220
Streets's W. S. C. Line	21
W. Chi. St. R. R.	100¾
Lake St. Elevated T. certs.	12½
South Side Elevated R. R.	59½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1898.

	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	21	21½	125	American Cotton Oil.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	
	75	76	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½	— ⅝
	118	120	44	American Express	119½	119½	119	119½	
	7¼	7⅝	500	American Spirits Mfg.	7½	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
	18	19½	120	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+1
	136⅛	136¼	52,258	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	137½	138¼	135⅝	136¼	— ⅞
	112	113	200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112½	112¼	112½	112½	
	91	92	115	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	91	91½	90½	91½	
	86½	87¼	1,040	American Tobacco	87½	87¾	87¼	87¼	— ¼
	33	35	100	Ann Arbor pf.	35	35	35	35	
	12¼	12⅝	2,580	At., T. & S. F.	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅜
	29¾	29⅞	4,412	At., T. & S. F. pf.	30⅜	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
	13	13½	10	Baltimore & Ohio.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
	3⅝	3⅞	1,480	Bay State Gas	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
	39⅝	39⅞	14,407	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	41	41¼	39½	39⅝	— ⅝
	120	121	210	Brooklyn Union Gas.	120	120	120	120	
	52¼	53½	400	Canada Southern	53⅞	53⅞	53	53	—1
	87⅝	88	1,700	Canadian Pacific	87⅞	88	87⅞	88	+ ⅝
	11⅞	12⅜	50	Central Pacific	11⅝	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
	21⅞	22	2,238	Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅜	22⅝	21⅞	21⅞	— ½
	99⅜	99¼	20,995	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	100⅜	100½	99	99	—1¼
	106	107	900	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	106½	107¼	106¼	107	+ ½
	14⅜	14⅝	13,165	Chicago Great Western	15⅛	15⅜	14½	14½	— ½
	9	9¼	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
	30¼	30⅝	200	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	31½	32	31½	32	+ ⅝
	49⅝	49½	18,121	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	95½	96¼	94⅞	94½	— ⅝
	144	145	205	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	144½	144⅝	144½	144⅝	— ½
	121⅞	122	2,421	Chicago & Northw.	122¾	122¾	121½	121⅝	— ⅝
	165		200	Chi. & Northw. pf.	165	165¼	165	165¼	
	89¼	89⅝	4,350	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	90¼	90⅝	89¼	89¼	— ⅞
	8	8½	2,175	Chi. Term. & Trans.	8⅜	8⅜	8½	8½	
	26⅝	26⅞	1,990	Chi. Term. & Tr. pf.	27⅜	27⅜	27	27¼	+ ⅛
	33	34	100	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	34½	34½	34½	34½	
	16⅝	16⅞	6,520	Cleve., Lor. & W.	17⅜	17⅝	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅝
	48½	49⅜	50	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	50¼	50¾	50¼	50¼	
	180	181½	695	Consolidated Gas	180¼	181	180	181	
	32½	33½	220	Consolidated Ice	32½	32½	32	32	— ⅛
	85	86	502	Consolidated Ice pf.	86⅜	86¾	86	86	— ⅛
	111	112	106	Delaware & Hudson	112	112	112	112	
	46¾	47¾	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	47½	47½	47⅛	47½	+1
	12¼	13	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	12½	12½	12½	12½	
	14¼	14½	10	Erie	14½	14½	14⅜	14½	
	40	45	300	Evans. & T. H. pf.	40	40	40	40	— ½
	34½	35	1,640	General Electric	34½	36⅛	35	35	— ⅝
	31⅛	31½	2,000	Hawaiian Sugar	31½	31⅝	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅛
	106¼	106½	550	Illinois Central	106⅝	106⅝	106¼	106¼	
	48½	50	200	Illinois Steel Co.	49	49	49	49	— ⅝
	52	54	19	Iowa Central pf.	53	53	54¾	54¾	
	12¾	13	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	13	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
	34⅞	35¼	415	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	35¼	35½	35	35	— ⅛
	33¼	33½	6,100	Missouri Pacific	34¼	34⅝	33⅜	33⅝	— ⅞
	28	30	200	Mobile & Ohio.	28¾	28¾	28⅜	28⅜	—1¼
	36	36⅝	1,815	National Lead Co.	36⅜	37¼	36¼	36⅝	+ ⅛
	106	107¼	100	National Lead Co. pf.	107¼	107¼	107	107	
	17½	19	300	National Linseed Oil.	19	19	19	19	
	75	83	100	National Starch 1st pf.	80	80	80	80	+5
	94	94½	1,490	New Jersey Central	95¾	95¾	94¼	94¼	—1¼
	111⅞	112	11,723	New York Central	113¼	113½	111⅝	112	— ¾
	187	189	110	N. Y., N. H. & H.	189	189	189	189	+ ¾
	35¼	37	500	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	38	38	38	38	—2
	28½	29	630	N. Y. Sus. & West. pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½	— ½
	47¼	48	345	Norfolk & Western pf.	47½	47½	47	47¼	
	4⅝	4¾	870	North American	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
	25¾	25⅞	29,195	Northern Pacific	26⅜	26⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
	63¾	63⅞	15,890	Northern Pacific pf.	64⅝	64⅝	63¾	63¾	— ⅜
	15½	15⅝	100	Ontario & Western	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
	26	27	468	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	26	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ⅜
	45¼	47	1,555	Ore. R. & Nav.	46	47	46	46½	+ ⅜
	71	72	861	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.	72	72	72	72	+ ¼
	21¼	21⅞	1,510	Oregon Short Line.	22	22¼	21½	21½	
	30⅞	31	550	Pacific Mail	31	31	31	31	—1
	115¾	115⅞	382	Pennsylvania R. R.	116⅜	116⅜	115¾	115⅞	— ⅜
	96	96¼	1,935	People's Gas, Chicago.	97⅛	97¼	96	96	— ¾
	41¼	42	1,832	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	42	42⅝	41⅝	42	
	64	66	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½	—1½
	21⅜	22	845	Reading	21⅞	22	21⅞	22	— ⅝
	50	50½	2,100	Reading 1st pf.	50½	50½	50	50	— ¾
	6⅝	7¼	100	St. J. & G. I.	7	7	7	7	— ⅝
	7¼	7½	27	St. L. & S. F.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
	56⅜	56⅝	231	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	57	57	56½	56½	— ½
	25½	25¾

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Madison Avenue Corner and Boulevard Block Front Sold—Other Sales and Auction Dealings.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Mrs. Helen R. Russell to a builder for improvement the plot southwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 100 by 110.

John H. Deane has purchased, for about $60,000, the block front on the west side of the Boulevard between One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Streets, 199.10 by 100.

It is reported that Mr. Deane has purchased, for about $45,000, four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue.

Charles Walinsky has sold for the Hall estate the two-story brick building 150 Madison Avenue, 25 by 100.

George Jonas has sold for James H. Sturk to Thomas Monahan, for $62,000, the two-five-story brick flats 1,325 and 1,327 Fifth Avenue, 50 by 100. In part payment the buyer gives the plot southwest corner of Seconl Avenue and One Hundredth Street, 50.7 by 105.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, at executor's sale, to R. Krumm, for $5,025, the two-story brownstone front dwelling 637 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 16.6 by 50; also, at executor's sale, to E. L. Delany, for $1,650, the plot Morris Avenue, west side, 250 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 37.6 by 105.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, at trustee's sale, to August Schacht, for $48,700, the four-story brick tenement 797 Sixth Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-fifth Street, 25.4 by 59.

Strong & Ireland sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Mary A. Haring, for $6,800, the three-story brick dwelling 45 Leroy Street, 25 by 50.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Max Freund, for $68,500, the five-story brick flat 147 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, northeast corner of Lexington Avenue, 39 by 100.11; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Julia E. Hard, for $2,400, Lots 9 and 10, on the map of lands of Julia Hard, at Mount Hope, being on the west side of Morris Avenue, 50 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Oscar P. Willman, referee, Fulton Avenue, east side, 550 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, 75 by 157, three two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $1,873.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George E. Mott, referee, 393 Pleasant Avenue, west side, 52.10 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 16 by 75.8 by 16 by 75.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,812.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, southwest corner of Eighty-fifth Street and West End Avenue, 30.2 by 34, four-story brick dwelling.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 941 Columbus Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25.11 by 75, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $26,366.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, 173, 175, and 177 West Forty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Seventh Avenue, 60 by 75.5, three five-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, $29,567.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Gustave S. Drachman, referee, 219 West Fortieth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $25,061.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 124 and 126 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 223.9 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, each 15 by 100.11, two four-story American basement brownstone-front dwellings; 130 and 132 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 281 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, each 17 by 100.11, two three-story brownstone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, on No. 124, $10,757; on No. 126, $10,758; on No. 130, $13,823; on No. 132, $12,307.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 6 Bradhurst Avenue, east side, 55.1 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 22.5 by 56.6 by 22.4 by 59.2, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $13,503.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 416 Broadway, southeast corner of Canal Street, for a nine-story and basement brick stores and lofts, irregular; Miss C. W. Bruce of 810 Fifth Avenue, owner; Jordan & Giller of 19 Park Place, architects; cost, $140,000.

No. 71 William Street, for a three-story brick office building, 24.11 by 62; the Dudley Company of 47 Cedar Street, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $25,000.

No. 19 Doyers Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, with store, 16 by 21; Robert Boyd of 1,920 Madison Avenue, owner; Max Muller of 21 Centre Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 102 Sullivan Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 86.6; Well & Mayer of 227 East Sixtieth Street, owners; Schneider & Herter, Bible House, architects; cost, $25,000.

Ninety-ninth Street, southwest corner of Central Park West, for two five-story and basement brick flats, 25.2 by 95 and 25 by 87.4; Rachel Axelrod of 212 West Eighty-third Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $55,000.

Taylor Street, west side, 125 feet south of Columbus Avenue, for a three-story brick dwelling, 21 by 40; Charles A. Lennon of 632 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, owner; cost, $3,500.

Classon Avenue, west side, 237 feet south of West Farms Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 45; George Lasere of 615 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, owner; Andrew Ebsen of 607 Wales Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Brook Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, for two five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 85; Margaret A. McCaffrey of 2,001 Anthony Avenue, owner; Cauldwell & Co. of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $48,000.

Alterations.

Canal Street, northwest corner of Forsyth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store, 50 by 25; Jacob Rutz, agent; Max Muller of 21 Centre Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 22 Suffolk Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Philip Happersberger, owner; William Graul, architect; cost, $750.

No. 426 East Twenty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick school; Mrs. V. R. Osborn of 82 Park Avenue, owner; Maurice Fornachon of 28 East Twenty-first Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Addition to the Museum of Art.

Plans have been submitted to the Building Department for the new east wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The addition, which will be built of brick and Bedford limestone, will be three stories in height, and will have a frontage of 311 feet facing Fifth Avenue, abutting within a few feet of the fence line opposite Eighty-second Street. The estimated cost is $800,000.

A New Bank Building.

The building occupied by the Franklin Savings Bank, at Eighth Avenue and Forty-second Street, will soon be replaced by one of much more modern construction. The Trustees of the bank have decided to erect a structure, at a cost of $200,000, which, although it will be only one story in height, will be devoted entirely to the bank, and will, it is promised, be an ornament to the neighborhood. The bank has a surplus of $912,000, out of which the cost of the new building will be defrayed.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Jan. 18.

AVENUE A, e s, 38.8 ft n of 59th St, 19.4x80; Mary E. Doran to Charles Althof... 1

BERRIAN AV, n w s, Lots 1 to 7, map of part of farm of Charles Berrian; Thomas Clarkin and another to Ellen Hardy..... 1

BOULEVARD, n w corner of 98th St, 100.11x100; Cornelia Austin to J. Allen Townsend..... 1

BROADWAY, 498, 47x100; Cornelia von Klenck and others to Joseph P. Bass... 1

CANAL ST, 195 and 197, 50x75, ¼ part; Solomon Stone to Aaron Stone..... 1

CANAL ST, 195 and 197, 50x75; Solomon Stone to Betsy Strahl, ¼ part..... 1

CATHARINE ST, w s, Lot 341, map of estate of Henry Rutgers, Seventh Ward, 27.1x105.7x27x102.8; Louis Lese and wife to Michael Fay and another..... 1

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 320 ft n of 161st St 20x125; Kate B. Decker to John W. Decker..... 1

FORSYTH ST, 182 and 184, 50x100; Isidore Shweitzer to Rachel Shweitzer and another..... 1

HOE AV, w s, 266.8 ft s of Freeman St, 33.4x82.8x33.5x79.9; Marie Toelberg to Frank E. Brugman and wife..... 10

HOUSTON ST, 114, 21.5x76x irregular, part; Joseph Schneittacher to Samuel Cohen and others..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 19.9 ft n of 30th St, 19.9x80; Sara M. Foster to Joseph Haight..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,658, 16.8x55; Edward J. Lorenze to Marjorie M. Lorenze..... 1

LOT 26 to 30, on map of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island; Donald Mackay, executor, &c., to Elizabeth Smith..... 1,800

LOT 26, map of sixty-two lots at Mount Hope, Twenty-fourth Ward Nathan B. Lovin t. Julia Wollner..... 6,000

LOT 119, map by Andrew Findlay, 24th Ward, 50x120; Frederick C. Fisher and wife to Jacobina F. Schuh..... 10

PARK AV, 1,142; Isidore Hallett to William Seggie..... 1

PARK AV, s w corner of 132d St, 99.11 x100; Ellen F. Hemenway to Morris Goldstein..... 1

PROSPECT AV, s s, 650 ft e of Throgg's Neck Road, 25x110.6x25x109.7; Anna Marcus to Minnie Marcus..... 1

PROSPECT AV, s s, 625 ft e of Throgg's Neck Road, 25x100.8x25x108.10; Anna Marcus to Annie Marcus..... 1

RUTGERS PLACE, s w corner of Clinton St, 83.2x72.1x83.1x71.4; Sophie Bohnet and others to Julius Solomon and another..... 1

UNION AV, e s, 175 ft n of 149th St, 75 ft to Fox St x 90; Elizabeth Lumsden to William Lumsden..... 7,000

WATER ST, s e corner of Dover St; also, Water St, s e s, 35.8 ft n e of Dover St; William D. Phillips to Joseph F. Dunn... 1

WATER ST, s e corner of Dover St; also, Water St, s e s, 35.8 ft n e of Dover St; Joseph F. Dunn to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 100

WEST END AV, e s, 44.2 ft s of 86th St, 20x80; Fanny H. Hurcomb to Estella L. F. Wendell..... 7,800

5TH AV, s s, 26.7 ft n of 40th St, 66x95; Imogene Hart to Thomas Dooner..... 1

8TH AV, w s, 44.2 ft n of 24th St, 19x100; Robert G. Vassar and wife to Mabel Suydam..... 1

8TH AV, 285, 19x100; Gussie H. Hellyer, by guardian, to Robert G. Vassar, one-half part..... $10,500

8TH AV, 285, 19x100; Clarence W. Hillyer and wife to Robert G. Vassar, one-half part..... 1

20TH AV, n s, west half of gore, Lot 12, map of Village of Wakefield; Michael Hanchkavech and wife to Andrew Silinski and wife, exchange and..... 1

52D ST, 533 West; Edward B. Gethin to Sigmund Cohn..... 1

80TH ST, n s, 171 ft w of 4th Av, 20x102.2; Solomon Ottenheimer to Marie H. Peiser 35,000

85TH ST, 352 East, 25x102.2; the National Surety Company to Samuel Bloch..... 1

85TH ST, 352 East, 25x102.2; George A. A. Viehmann, individually and as attorney, to Henry M. Collyer, as executor.

87TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.8x100.8; Rachel Mulgrew to John J. Farrell, as receiver..... 1

92D ST, s s, 263.1 ft e (error) of Central Park West, 25x—x58 gore; Arthur F. Bowers to Solomon S. Carvalho..... 550

92D ST, s s, 261.2 ft w of Park Av, 23 x½ block; George W. Carr, assignee, &c., to Arthur F. Bowers..... 10

96TH ST, 148 West; Mary A. Connellan to Catherine Henegan..... 1

101ST ST, s s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 75x100.11; Francklyn Lawrence to Moser Arndtstein..... 1

104TH ST, n s, 221 West, 50x100.11; Thomas W. Keogh to William D. Phillips..... 100

111TH ST, s s, 609.4 ft w of 3d Av, 17.10x100.11; Francis Gallagher and wife to Charles J. Gallagher..... 1

113TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; William H. Bellinger to Elizabeth Livingston..... 1

123D ST, s s, 333.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 66.10x100.11; Henry S. Thompson to James Kilpatrick..... 25,000

146TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; John Connolly and wife to Herman Hartman..... 1

163D ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x112.6; Thaddeus Moriarty and wife to Carrie Steinfeld..... 1

167TH ST, s w s, 119.4 ft s e of Amsterdam Av, 59.8x97.5x50x131.11; Lucy J. Benzl to Jesse Hazell..... 1

167TH ST, s w s, 119.4 ft s e of Amsterdam Av, 59.8x97.5x50x131.11; Jesse Hazell and wife to the Columbia Mutual Building and Loan Association..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BROOKS, Marie G., to Kevy Rosansky; 285 Madison St, 5 years..... $650

BICHLER, Marie, to Anna Siegel; w s of Fulton Av, 150 ft s of 169th St, 150x68..... Life lease

GARDINER, Sarah T., to William Bassen; 59 to 63 New Bowery and 9 Oliver St, 3 years..... 6,500

GOLDSTEIN, Morris, to Morris Feimann; 270 Rivington St, 5 years..... 2,500

GROSS, Max, to Aaron Ross; 121 Columbia St, 3 years..... 2,700

OTTINGER, Marx and Moses, to Charles P. Murphy; 381 Avenue A and 428 East 23d St, stores, 5 years..... 2,040

VAN ANDEN, William M., to Samuel Koller; 51 and 52 South St, 3¼ years..... 5,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ARTHUR, George W., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s e corner of Park and 98th St, demand..... $10,000

ADDISON, Mathilda and John, to William E. Flinn; 228 West 37th St, 1 year..... 17,000

ALBINGER, Agnes R., to Joseph Spears; 125 White St, secures contract..... 6,200

BAUDOUINE, Charles A., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; s s of 54th St, 42.6 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year..... 25,000

BECHMANN, George and Caroline, to Sumner R. Stone and another, trustees, &c.; s e corner of 106th St and Jackson Av, demand..... 6,000

BIRDSELL, Harry, to Joseph Hassell; n s of 103d St, 262.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 3,000

BLOCH, Samuel, and wife to Eliza Eselgroth; 352 East 85th St, 5 years..... 10,000

CAMPBELL, Mary A., to Esther Morgan; w s of Crotona Av, Lot 96, map of Fairmount, Twenty-fourth Ward, 3 years... 1,000

DOONER, Thomas, to the Washington Life Insurance Company of New York; 463 to 469 5th Av, 10 months..... 300,000

DOONER, Thomas, to Imogene Hart; e s of 5th Av, 26.7 ft n of 40th St, ½ year.. 6,000

DUNN, Joseph F., to William D. Phillips; s e corner of Dover and Water Sts, except gore s e s of Water St, 35.8 ft n e of Dover St, 2 years..... 34,000

DUNN, Joseph F., to Edmund Coffin; s e corner of Dover and Water Sts, except gore s e s of Water St, 35.8 ft n e of Dover St, 2 years..... 16,000

FAY, Michael, and William Stacom to Louis Lese; Lot 341, map of the estate of Henry Rutgers, 7th Ward, 1½ years.. 7,500

FRIEDMAN, Kevy, to Charles Michael; 214 Madison St, 3 years..... 5,500

GOLDSTEIN, Morris, to Ellen L. Hemenway; s w corner of Park Av and 132d St, 1 year..... 16,000

GOSSETT, Solomon, and wife to Solomon Jacobs; 202 and 204 Stanton St, 2 years. 3,000

HASELL, Clemence L., and others to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Lot 27, map of the lands of Samuel Jones, 3 years..... 90,000

HENRY, Sophie L., to the East River Savings Institution; s e s of Boston Road, 302.7 ft s w of 169th St, 1 year..... 6,000

HIRSCHEWITZ, Gittel and Solomon, to William Oothout; 17 Monroe St, leasehold, 5 years..... 3,500

KATZENSTEIN, Sophia and Charles, to Gustav Falk; s w s of 4th St, 80 ft s e of Avenue C, leasehold, installments. 5,000

KEIRR, Leonard L., to Effingham Maynard; s e s of 4th Av, 98.8 ft s of 27th St, 3 years..... 20,000

KILPATRICK, James, to Henry S. Thompson; s s of 123d St, 333.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (two mortgages,) demand..... 11,125

KNOWER, Benjamin, as trustee, &c., and others to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 116th St, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 12,000

KNOWER, Benjamin, as trustee, &c., and others to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n e corner of 5th Av and 119th St, 1 year..... 18,000

LIPPMANN, Wolff, to Louise H. Leclere; n s of 56th St, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years..... 12,500

LOEWENTHAL, Max, to Mary A. A. Woodcock; s s of Delancey St, 77 ft w of Clinton St, 3 years..... 13,000

METHER, Wilhelm and Anna, to Fidel and Elise Ehrhart; 212 East 7th St, 3 years..... 6,000

MITCHELL, Julia, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 67th St, 160 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years. 25,000

PREUSS, Bernardine, to Adolph Myllus; s s of 135th St, 325-350 ft e of St. Ann's Av, (two mortgages,) 2 years..... 2,000

RIEHL, Caroline W., to Henrietta Siegfried; old line of Prospect Av, w s, 233 ft n of 165th St, 5 years..... 4,000

ROWE, George T., to Robert H. Oakley, trustee; s s of 137th St, 104 and 119.6 ft e of 8th Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 27,000

ROWE, George T., to Emma Reiner; s s of 137th St, 150.6 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years. 14,000

RUDDELL, George W., to the United States Trust Company of New York; 134 to 138 West 119th St, (three mortgages,) 3 years..... 45,000

SCHNEITTACHER, Joseph, to I. Edward Schneittacher; 114 East Houston St, 3 years..... 1,000

SEYBEL, Daniel E., to Antony Wallach; e s of Terrace View Av, intersection of n w s of Broadway, 411.7x irregular to King's Bridge Av, x206.11 to Terrace View Av, &c., except part forming Godwin's Island, 1 month..... 20,000

SMITH, Frances A., to Rosalie Wiener; 216 East 47th St, 1½ years..... 1,500

SMITH, Elizabeth, to Donald Mackay, executor, &c.; Lot 26 to 30, map of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King, on City Island, 3 years..... 1,700

STEINFELD, Carrie, to Thaddeus Moriarty; s s of 163d St, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 9,550

SUYDAM, Mabel, to Henry A. C. Taylor; w s of 8th Av, 44.2 ft n of 24th St, 3 years..... 20,000

THEISE, Mortimer M., to Ascher Ostermann; 3d Av, Alexander Av, and 142d St, Metropolis Building, leasehold, demand..... 15,971

TRAIN, Frederick L., to Anita Duchastel; 1,982 Lexington Av, 4 years..... 2,000

WAGNER, Peter, to Estelle F. Taylor, executrix, &c.; w s of 9th Av, 25.1 ft s of 35th St, 3 years..... 16,000

YULE, John, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 103d St, 75 ft w of Manhattan Av, demand..... 40,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAKER, John O., to Alfred M. Hoyt..Nominal

BAUERDORF, Adelheide, administratrix, &c., to Charles F. Bauerdorf..... $6,000

BOYLE, Frank, to Patrick F. Gunn....Nominal

BUNKER, Albert, to Clark W. Dunlop.. 4,000

CLAFFY, Joseph H., to A. S. Kibbee..Nominal

DASKAM, Hautense, to Mary A. Hight..Nominal

DUER, William A., executor, &c., to Jacob Doornbos..... 504

GILMAN, Charles H., to William R. Brinckerhoff..... 3,000

GOLDSTEIN, Morris, and Louis Lese to Joseph Fox..... Omitted

GOLDSTEIN, Morris, and Louis Lese to Joseph Fox..... 20,000

HAIGHT, Mary A., to James Roosevelt..Nominal

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to John A. Lewis and others, executors, &c..... 6,007

MORIARTY, Thaddeus, to the Bowery Savings Bank of New York, (two assignments)..... Nominal

PHELPS, Winthrop E., trustee, &c., to William J. Limerick..... 5,350

POWELL, Sarah H., to Noah H. Chapman, executor, &c..... 925

RICHARDS, James and John M., trustees, &c., of Helen F. Richards and another, to Fannie A. Kemp..... 3,500

RYAN, Mary A., and another, executors, &c., to James Pitzsimmons..... 12,058

SCHLINSKI, Edward, to John F. Weigel 600

THE PEPPERELL COMPANY to Billings, King & Co..... Nominal

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to the Bowery Savings Bank..... 90,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to the National Savings Bank of the City of Albany..... 50,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to William R. H. and Frank B. Martin, trustees, &c..... 50,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpan to John Blesch..... 14,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 995; Adam Schafer against John Flanagan, owner; Doll & Heidelbach, contractors..... $25

FORD ST, n s, 200 ft w of Webster Av, 25x100; Clarice & Sherman against Ella M. Soule, owner; Luman A. Soule, contractor..... 74

MONROE ST, 118 and 120; Armo Baker against Betsie B. Levy, owner and contractor..... 2,472

SPRING ST, 149; Levering & Garrigues against George A. Seward, owner and contractor..... 4,315

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 112th St, 118.5x74.2x—x136.2; Tony Masaari against Anna J. Lennon, owner; Charles Oehler, contractor..... 51

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 112th St, 118.5x74.2x—x136.2; Cesere Armini against Anna J. Lennon, owner; Charles Oehler, contractor..... 83

WHITE ST, 125; the Rider-Ericcson Engine Company against Agnes R. Albinger, owner and contractor..... 150

ZULETTI AV, s s, 100 ft e of Mapes Av, 617x100; William Clarke against Rosa and Julius E. Steiber, owners and contractors..... 175

135TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Michael Kirchner against William Jaffery, owner and contractor..... 202

141ST ST, n w corner of Edgecombe Av, 60x101.4; Drew Byrne against Alfred W. Stone, owner and contractor..... 816

144TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Western Boulevard, 50x100; Matthew R. D'Amora and Abraham Ciccone against George F. Lewis and others, owners; Thomas Flaherty and Louis D. Bahlil, contractors.

144TH ST, 715-719 East; Harry W. Bell against Geoghan, owner; Thomas W. Smith and another, contractors..... 18

145TH AV, n e corner of 3d St and William's Bridge, 62.6x114; William Cassaing against Frank P. and Marie T. Dursle, owners; Frank Zanetti, contractor..... 7

162D ST, n s, 100 ft w of King's Bridge Road, 200x100; August Kampfner against Joseph P. Turner, owner and contractor.

165TH ST, s s, 155.11 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100; Baldinger & Kupferman against Joseph Stewart, owner and contractor.... 125

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, s e corner of 82d St., 25.8x98; Emma C. Orr, against Margaret Pendergast and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Orr.

BARROW ST, 71, with lot adjoining on west and rear, to Commerce St, &c.; Josephine Korn against Louisa vs. Friedline and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. S. Cohen.

CATHARINE ST., e s, Lot 340, map part of farm of Hendrick Rutgers, Seventh Ward, 24x100; Harris Sondheim against Abraham Feinberg, (specific performance;) attorney, A. Cohen.

FREEMAN ST., s e corner of Intervale Av., 27x107.11x23.1x112.5.

FREEMAN ST., n s, 27 ft e of Intervale Av, 162x irregular. The Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company against Julia S. Purdy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Putzel.

HOUSTON ST, n s, between Avenues B and C, 24.11x89.9x24.10x91.4; Ebenezer Hurd and another against Gustav Stuber and others, (action to set aside deed;) attorneys, Baldwin & Blackman.

INTERVALE AV, w s, 466.11 ft s of 167th St, 25x82.3; Paulina Knight against Niels Toelberg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Hall.

JEFFERSON ST, 25; Harris Lusher against Joseph Jacobs and others, (partition, &c.;) attorneys, Weichead, Dexter & Osborne.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner Freeman St., 25x104.6x25x104.8.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 25 ft n of Freeman St, 25x103x24.10x104.5.

WOODRUFF AV, s e corner of Franklin Av, 100x150; Andrew J. Wightman against Robert Forrest and others, (action to recover amount;) attorney, A. G. Vanderpoel.

3D AV., e s, 50.8 ft r of 93d St., 25x90; Albon Man as exr., &c., against Bernhard Schwerin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Man & Man.

10TH AV., n s, part of Lot 209, map Village of Wakefield, 25x114; John M. Phillips, exr., &c., against Annie Troman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

10TH ST., n s, 180 ft w of 5th Av., 25x114, Wakefield; Sadie B. Clocke against Annie Troman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

74TH ST., n s, 188 ft e of 3d Av., 22x102.2; Albert Most against Ellen Walsh and others, (partition;) attorney, R. J. Mahon.

79TH ST., n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x102.2; Rudolph Walter against John C. Platt and another, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, L. Steckler

135TH ST, s e corner of Brown Place, 50x100; Charles Unangst against Pauline Larsen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Unangst.

147TH ST., n s, 400 ft e of Prospect St., 24.3x100; August Schieck against Anna C. Schmidt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. Cook.

159TH ST., s s, 183.4 ft w of 10th Av, 41.8x99.11; Hosea B. Perkins against John Friedel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Lynch.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 503—Clarence P. Elder, appellant, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Court of Private Land Claims. Dismissed per stipulation.

No. 55—A. Backus, Jr., & Sons et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Fort Street Union Depot Company.—Argument continued by Fred A. Baker for defendant in error and concluded by Don M. Dickinson for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 192—Daniel Dull et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. John E. Blackman et al.—Argument commenced by A. G. Safford for the plaintiffs in error.

Call for to-day: 192, 159, 53 and 175, 194, 406 and 421, 94, 195, 196, 197, 198.

Calendars for Wednesday, Jan. 19.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APpeals.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A.M.

57—U. S. vs. Dean Linseed Oil Co.
58—Barber Asphalt Paving Co. vs. Odasz.
59—Ogdensburg Bank vs. Parsons.
60—Farmers' Nat. Bank vs. same.
61—Weldon Nat. Bank vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

93—Lilienthal vs. Druckleb.
28—Kilgour vs. Scott.
41—Tetlow vs. Tappan.
88—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
89—Same vs. Union Theological Seminary. Issues of Law in Suits at Law.
9—Leist vs. Ronalds.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Customs appeals.

2272—Bour & Bouillon vs. U. S.
2135—A. Richard & Co. vs. same.
2648—The H. B. Claflin Co. vs. same.
586—Schilling vs. same.
1358—Goldschmidt vs. same.
1370—U. S. vs. Wertheimer & Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

58—Stearns vs. tug Dorothy Annan.
60—Verdon vs. The Mayor, &c., of New York.
38—In re Ferryboat Oregon.
41—In re Steamboat Rosedale.
43—Hastorf vs. tug John H. Cordts.
44—Morrison vs. yacht Algonquin.
21—Atlas S. S. Co. vs. La Bourgogne.
22—Wheeler vs. same.
23—Western Assurance Co. vs. same.
40—Union Pacific Railroad Co. vs. Dike.
43—Schoellkopf vs. Canalboats Harvey and Henry.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

Equity Calendar.

36—Mallory vs. Mackaye.
37—Mackaye vs. Mallory.
31—Haworth vs. Stark.
90—Fenton Metallic Mfg. Co. vs. Chase.
30—Amer. Graphophone Co. vs. Leeds.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Customs appeals.

2159—U. S. vs. Mills & Gibb.
2227—U. S. vs. Johnson.
1362—Dreyfus, Kohn & Co. vs. U. S.
1365—Passavant & Co. vs. same.
1393—Goldschmidt, Bacharach & Co. vs. same
1392—Passavant & Co. vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

63—Newcastle Steamship Co. vs. Barber.
67—De La Soto vs. same.
68—Lunn vs. same.
53—Putnam vs. S. S. British King.
54—Same vs. S. S. Manitoba.
66—Endicott vs. Wiley.
74—Putnam vs. S. S. Manitoba, No. 2.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

The People ex rel. Jewelers' Circular, appellant, vs. State Controller.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Anna M. Herriott, executrix, appellant, vs. A. J. Prime.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Peter Henairo, appellant, vs. New York Central Railroad: J. H. Heller, Jr., vs. William Cohen, appellant; People vs. Benton Turner, appellant.—Motions for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

James Carty vs. J. S. Ebrich, appellant.—Motion for leave to appeal denied, without costs.

William S. De Camp vs. J. A. Dix, appellant.—Motion to dismiss denied, $10 costs.

William M. Hoos vs. Edison General Electric Company.—Motion to put cause on calendar denied, $10 costs.

Margaret Eichhardt vs. City of Buffalo, appellant.—Motion to advance granted.

E. W. Converse vs. Daniel E. Sickels, as Sheriff.—Motion to prefer denied, $10 costs.

Joseph R. Swan, appellant, vs. Mutual Reserve.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs.

Thomas Hill, Jr., vs. A. L. Warner.—Motion for leave to withdraw granted on payment of costs that have accrued.

P. A. Hover vs. D. G. Bogert, appellant.—Motion for stay granted.

Calendar for to-day: 295, 296, 243, 298, 299, 278, 281, 291.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Ingraham, and McLoughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

1—People, &c., vs. Freeman.
65—Hodges vs. Friedheim.
15—Johnson vs. Rayner.
11—Walton vs. Mayor, &c.
28—Associate Alumni, &c., vs. General Theological Seminary.
61—In re Brush.
68—Kirkham vs. Bank of America.
69—Cullen vs. Gallagher.
14—Gallagher vs. McMullin.
35—Abele vs. Falk.
70—Girardin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
71—Cardonner vs. same.
72—Lefkow vs. Rocesin.
73—Oppenheimer vs. Man. Ry. Co.
74—McClure vs. Central Trust Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—People ex rel. Allison vs. Board of Education.
22—Same vs. Herzog.
11—Same vs. Morrisey.
12—Same vs. Condon.
13—Same vs. O'Reilly.
14—Same vs. Wolf.
15—Same vs. Buhrmeister.
16—Same vs. Murphy.
17—Same vs. Liesman.
18—Same vs. Hickey.
19—Same vs. Wischhusen.
20—Same vs. Loeffler.
21—Same vs. Lutz.
22—Same vs. Ryan.
23—Same vs. Greve.
24—Same vs. Nutter.
25—Same vs. Berger.
26—Same vs. McHugh.
27—Same vs. Falk.
28—Same vs. Lynch.
29—Bailey vs. Ayres.
30—Meeks vs. Parsons.
31—Reed vs. Union Dime Savings Institution.
82—Renkauff vs. Renkauff.
33—Taylor vs. Havens.
34—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
35—Glens Falls Paper Mills Co. vs. Trask.
36—Lamprecht vs. Lamprecht.
37—Levison vs. Janowitz.
38—Meyer vs. Kampman
39—Lunn vs. Dorchester vs. Lipman.
40—Cary vs. Brooklyn Jockey Club.
41—Pool vs. Gillett.
42—Gordon vs. Disteller & Salkin.
43—Fischer vs. Independent Order Brith Abraham.
44—Schrader vs. Kelly.
45—Calumaert vs. Delafon.
46—In re David Jones Co.
47—Cohen vs. Cohen.
48—In re MacRoe.
49—Garfield vs. National Bank vs. Sayle.
50—Mead vs. Mead.
51—Day vs. Decker Cycle Co.
52—In re Horton.
53—In re. Rogers.
54—Sturges vs. Coogan.
55—Farrow vs. Board of Police.
56—In re Fire Insurance Co.
57—Burt vs. Kendal.
58—Lavanburg vs. Pfeiffer.
59—Fuller Co. vs. Schrenk.
60—Powers vs. White.
61—Mahoney vs. Adams.
62—Pellarin vs. Aeschlimann.
63—Regan vs. Lowenstein.
64—Nineteenth Ward Bank vs. Langenze.
65—Wasserberger vs. Jackson.
66—Kline vs. Kline.
67—Haines Brothers vs. Haines & Co.
68—Dreyfus vs. Bernhard.
69—Bissell vs. Bissell.
70—James vs. James.
71—Levenson vs. Neilson
72—Day vs. Decker Cycle Co.
73—Vause vs. Weldon.
74—Sackett vs. John Swan & Co.
75—Kirkpatrick vs. Steinhardt.
76—People, &c., vs. Dunn.
77—Same vs. Vogts.
78—Palmer vs. Butler.
79—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard & Co.
80—Estey vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society.
81—Docaigne vs. Docaigne.
82—Grant vs. Coenen.
83—Mearny Printing Co. vs. Duncan.
84—A. J. Reynolds Co. vs. Dotternreich.
85—Gerstner vs. Foster.
86—Kopelman vs. Caldwell Con. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.

6133—Faustain vs. Faustain.
6134—Davis vs. Davis.
6135—Brien vs. Brien.
6136—Pike vs. Pike.
6137—Suffield vs. Suffield
6138—Miodownik vs. Miodownik.
6139—Gray vs. Gray.
6140—Dull vs. Dull.
6141—Miller vs. Miller.
6142—Schucheroff vs. Schucheroff.
6143—Mels vs. Mels.
6144—Michael vs. Michael.
6145—Kell v

WINTER RESORTS.

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CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS.—By Parisian young lady; diplomée; progressive methods; terms moderate. Videre, 138 West 40th St.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. W. G. CARR OF ROCHESTER WILL give Bible readings at the Broadway Tabernacle on Thursday morning next at 11 o'clock. Subject, "The Gospel of John." On Friday morning at the same hour a reading on the "Book of Revelation." All are welcome.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

THE FINEST BLACK MARE IN THE CITY for sale. 168 East 83d St. Telephone 840A 79th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid in private family; willing to assist in pantry; best city reference from last place; no objection to country. 168 East 108th St., ring Duffy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; good city references. 239 West 30th St.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl in private family; willing and obliging; city references. Kennedy, 153 East 96th St., no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By American Protestant young woman as competent chambermaid and do plain washing. 211 East 25th St.; Anelli's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a reliable North German; city or country; 5 years' reference. Trustworthy, Box 201, 1,363 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young Protestant girl as chambermaid and plain sewer. 243 West 56th St.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman in private family; good city reference. 212 East 28th St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; wages, $40. 152 East 28th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; first-class city references. 116 West 21st St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class, excellent Swedish cook; where kitchenmaid is kept; city or country; understands her business; best reference. Call, five days, 300 East 58th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman; excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best references; day or week. 235 E. 45th St., Room 10.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds cooking, all kinds entrées, all kinds bread; city reference. 448 6th Av., second flat.

COOK.—By Scotch Protestant woman as experienced cook; dinner, lunches; no objection to country; five years' city references. 125 West 49th St.; janitor's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent girl to cook, wash, and iron; best city references. C., 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; best city references. C. M., 1,242 Broadway.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day to do washing or cleaning; reference. 445 West 48th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker, to go out by the day; can cut and fit, and also make children's clothes; reasonable terms. Laffey, 225 East 25th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a refined North German as dressmaker, seamstress, or nursery governess; reference. Lang, 186 E. 109th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; go out by day; first-class cutter, fitter. Dressmaker, 162 West 46th St.

DRESSMAKER.—A refined French dressmaker wishes work by the day in private families. Mlle. Brote, 27 West 42d St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By an experienced, middle-aged Frenchwoman as general housework or one or two; city or country; no cards; good references. 217 West 33d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable young Swedish girl to do general housework. Care Mrs. Ohlson, 423 3d Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By middle-aged Protestant woman; kind to children; willing; small wages. F. M., 208 East 44th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By capable, trustworthy, and refined person; speaks fluently French, German, English; excellent traveler and packer; best reference. E., care Baumann, 217 West 37th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—As maid and seamstress by competent dressmaker; can cut and fit well, and is a good packer; first-class reference. M. S., 46 East 10th St.

MAID, &c.—By competent English maid and seamstress; will do light housework. W. B., 235 West 68th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young Swedish woman as competent laundress by day or week, or will do any kind of work; city reference. Peterson, 313 East 39th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Scotch Protestant woman as first-class laundress in private family; good city reference. 226 West 27th St., third floor.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced, trustworthy nurse for children over three; can teach them French; will take entire charge; city reference; willing to leave New York. 206 West 96th St., ring Dillon's bell.

NURSE, &c.—By young woman as nurse to growing children; is good seamstress; personal city references. 226 East 39th St., Smith's bell.

NURSE.—By refined nurse; lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; terms reasonable; personal references. N., 144 West 62d St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID, &c.—By first-class parlormaid; will assist waiting; private family; best city reference. Travers, 313 East 40th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also finishing and repairing dresses and alterations. Mrs. Hood, 257 W. 42d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly competent waitress; understands everything connected with dining room work; first-class reference. 147 East 31st St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; wants engagements for luncheons or dinners; best reference. E. M., 530 6th Av.

WAITRESS.—Can take butler's place; in private family; city references. J., 172 East 62d St.

Miscellaneous.

AN ELDERLY LADY, WITH EXCEPTIONally good city and other references, wishes position of trust; she understands housekeeping in all branches, and is in every way qualified to superintend the care of children or invalids; references exchanged. O. N. T., Box 397 Times Agency, Fulton St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By young lady with considerable experience as stenographer and typewriter; best of reference. S. J. C., 157 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

WORK.—By refined American woman, with little girl, six years, would like position, city or country; good home rather than large salary. Intelligent, 369 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By competent and trustworthy butler and valet; willing, obliging, and sober; city or country; good reference. Henry, 530 6th Av.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly understands his duties; neat, willing, sober, honest, and industrious; six years' personal city references. K., 128 East 28th St.

BUTLER.—By experienced, trustworthy married man; Swiss; first-class references. Maurer, 327 West 44th St.

BUTLER.—By a high-class butler; 5 years' experience last place. Lubben, 364 E. 72d St.

BUTLER.—By Englishman as butler; first-class city reference. E., 439 4th Av.

Caretakers.

CARETAKERS.—Wanted house, city or suburbs, or office building, to take care of by family of adults; will give bond as security and A1 references; this is a good opportunity for parties about to travel to have their property well taken care of during their absence. Hamilton, Post Office, Brooklyn.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By day or week, for luncheons, dinner and supper parties; best reference. A. B., 1,242 Broadway.

CHEF.—Good references; sober, neat, capable. Leon, 168 8th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By Englishman; single; thoroughly understands his business; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; best of reference. J. H. Askinstall, 789 9th Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly experienced; city or country. J. B., 235 5th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Decidedly first-class capabilities, correct habits, kind disposition; careful; has made and managed noted estate with credit; greenhouses, gardens, grounds, farm, cattle, &c.; English; 43; wife and son. Gardener, care W. Hatton, florist, Patchogue, L. I.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By young man as groom in private family; understands tandem; last gentleman can be seen. C. M., 1,242 Broadway.

GROOM.—A lady desires to find a situation for her groom, whom she can highly recommend. Apply 17 West 35th St. before 10 A. M.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By young Swede as second man under Swedish butler. 152 East 28th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Steam heat or hot-air furnaces; good houseworker, pantryman; private and personal references. B. A., 1,242 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—By a neat colored man as useful man; city references. Thompson, 234 East 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

CUTTER.—By a thoroughly first-class, competent man; 18 years' experience as cutter of custom shirts; references exchanged. Call, all week, 72 East 112th St., Roth's bell.

NURSE.—Experienced man, graduated nurse, would attend gentleman or party going to Europe; terms, free passage; speaks several languages. Borows, 396 4th Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A competent, refined woman, with executive ability, for position in diet kitchen; must be good manager; understand home cooking and baking; references required. Call, at 36 East 76th St., between 2 and 3 P. M. Wednesday.

WANTED—A refined and reliable nurse wanted to take charge of three children needing systematic care; American family; personal reference from last employer required. Call, between 9 and 10, 30 West 71st St.

WANTED—Competent young lady's maid. Apply, bringing references, at 44 West 21st St., between 2 and 3.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAZARD, FANNIE REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNIE REBECCA HAZARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 34 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1897.
EDWARD N. BOND, Executor.
WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Executor, 52 William Street, New York.
d29-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. WALKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. O'Brien, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of March, 1898.—Dated New York, the 31st day of August, 1897.—
GEORGE H. WALKER, JR., CHARLES B. WALKER, Administrators. JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Attorney for Administrators, 7 Beekman St., N. Y. City. sept1-1aw6mW

IVES, HENRY S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lillian Gertrude Ives, Anne Ives Striker, David E Austen, Receiver of Taxes; Henry B. Morehead, Russell Sage, Edward M. Tucke, William Faxon, Jr., Daniel B. Halstead, and George Gildersleeve, as Executors; Judson Harmon, William H. Jackson, Ebenezer C. Jackson, John H. Hankinson, Clara Belle Graham, Channing M. Britton, Charles J. Richter, William Brewster, Frank G. Burridge, Lee S. Burridge, Thomas McKay, Sylvester B. Sage, Louis F. Georger, William Henry Gunther, Franklin L. Gunther, William B. Clark, Frank Havland, Gorham Manufacturing Company, Lawrence Klosset, Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, Ferdinand W. Chase, John J. Gibbons, Timothy J. Martin, Sarah J. Mead, Park & Tilford, The Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Cecil Baer, and Martha A. Reade, as Reeder, Arthur J. Reeder, Ewen McIntyre, Ewen McIntyre, Jr., Walter J. Lee, S. R. Kepler, Thomas Tomlinson, Tiffany & Co., New York Cab Company, Limited, William L. McLane, Franklin H. Knower, William Scott, Cooper & Jarvis, Stephen A. Cooper, Duncan Guiney, The Meriden Britannia Company, James Stroud, William B. Wood, Seymour Horton, The Consolidated Gas Company, Pursell Manufacturing Company, Charles Jones, Walter Oxygen Works, Samuel W. Battle, James E. Ware, Dr. A. Brooks, Ephraim M. Youmans, executor; Charles Thorley, Louise & Co., Margaret Flynn, Marion Davies, John R. Caswell, William J. Massey, Thadeus W. Thrash, Patrick H. Thrash, B. F. Traitel, B. D. Traitel, J. Danzig, Ernest G. Stedman, assignee of Julius Kurtz; Davis Colhamore & Co., Limited; James H. Shady, and other persons interested in the estate of HENRY S. IVES, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the distribution of the surplus moneys which have been paid into said Surrogate's Court to the credit of the estate of Henry S. Ives, deceased, among the persons entitled thereto, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] fixed. Witness, Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 3d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
THOMPSON & KOSS, Attorneys for Executor, 256 Broadway, New York. j5-1aw5wW

MALLORY, GEORGE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE S. MALLORY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Richard L. Sweezy, No. 62 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of January next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of July, 1897.
MARSHALL H. MALLORY, HENRY S. GLOVER, Executors.
RICHARD L. SWEEZY, Atty. for Executors, 62 William St., N. Y. jy21-1aw6mW

MARQUIS, ROBERT M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT M. MARQUIS, late of the City of New York, engineer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 42 West 20th Street in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next, 1898.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1897. HELEN M. MARQUIS, Administratrix. EDWARD B. MERRILL, Attorney for Administratrix.
o13-1aw6mW

MORANGE, MYERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MYERS MORANGE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1898.—Dated New York, the 20th day of July, 1897. MARION ANTHERS, Administratrix. H. E LEE, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City. jy21-1aw6wW

MYERS, ALICE E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to George Stormley, living, and, if dead, to the widow, heirs, and next of kin of said George Gormley, whose names and parts of whose names and whose place or places of residence are unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, send greeting:

Whereas Jane A. McGeary of the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 17th day of October, 1885, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the 1st day of March, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 7th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk Surrogate's Court.
TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Petitioner, 247 Broadway, City. j12-1aw6wW

PLYER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. PLYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Tyler & Durand, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of June next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of December, 1897. GEORGE G. PLYER, Administrator. TYLER & DURAND, Attorneys for Administrator, 146 Broadway, New York City. d15-1aw6mW

RONCKENDORFF, GEORGE READ.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE READ RONCKENDORFF, late of the City of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, namely, the office of her attorneys, Hornblower Byrne, Taylor & Miller, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1898.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1897. CATHERINE RONCKENDORFF, as Administratrix of the Estate of George Read Ronckendorff. au18-1aw6mW

SAUNDERS, PHILLIPPA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Agnes Davies, (nee Scott;) Elizabeth Emma Lunns, Edith Helen Brooks, (nee Gosden;) Charles Louis Gosden, Jane Gosden, Sophia Gosden, Maria L. Duffy, Arthur P. Duffy, Maria Rooley, Evergreen Cemetery, and to all persons interested in the estate of PHILLIPPA SAUNDERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the eighteenth day of February, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles T. Duffy and Carl E. Kessler, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
d29-1aw6wW

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—WILLIAM GREEN, plaintiff, against CIVIALE REMEDIAL AGENCY, defendant.

In pursuance of an order duly made in the above-entitled action by Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of said court, on the 4th day of January, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the said corporation, to wit, Civiale Remedial Agency and of Vincent G. Hamill, as receiver of said corporation, that they are hereby required to prove their claims with Vincent G. Hamill, receiver of said corporation, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Herbert L. Fordham, his attorney, Numbers 37 and 39 Liberty Street, in the City and County of New York, within six months from the 15th day of January, 1898; and that all creditors who make default in so doing shall be precluded from all benefit of the judgment herein, and from any distribution which may be made thereunder, except as provided in Section 1,807 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that all claims be proven by presentation of vouchers accompanied by an affidavit of the party or of one of the parties interested, or an agent of said party or parties having knowledge of the facts that the whole amount of debt shown in said vouchers is justly due from the corporation aforesaid, or from said receiver to the creditor named in the voucher over and above all set-offs and counterclaims, with liberty to said receiver to contest any of the claims so proven as he may be advised, and that said receiver will apply, if necessary, to the Court for instructions in regard to any of the claims that may be contested.—Dated New York, January 11th, 1898.
HERBERT L. FORDHAM, Attorney for Receiver, 37 and 39 Liberty St., New York.
VINCENT G. HAMILL, Receiver.
ja12-1aw8wW

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—MARY FALKLAND, formerly known as Mary Cary, plaintiff, against ROBERT L. READE, individually and as trustee under the will of Robert Reade, deceased; Lucius P. Cary, Byron P. Cary, Catharine Mary Cary, Mary Selina Cary, Letice Cary, Philip P. Cary, and James M. Varnum and Robert T. Varnum, individually and as associated trustees with Robert L. Reade, Gertrude Harison, as executrix of Richard M. Harison, deceased, and Martha A. Reade, as committee of the person and estate of said Robert L. Reade, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Action No. 1.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 20, 1897.

WILLIAM HARISON, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 62 William Street, New York.

To the above-named Lucius P. Cary, Byron P. Cary, Catharine Mary Cary, Mary Selina Cary, Letice Cary, and Philip P. Cary: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Frederick Smyth, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of December, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the said City and State of New York, on the 30th day of December, 1897.

WILLIAM HARISON, Plaintiff's Attorney, 62 William Street, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. ja8-1aw7wW

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, City and County of New York.—EDWARD HIRSH, plaintiff, against JOHN COTTER, Nicholas Cotter, William W. Skiddy and Eleanor M. Skiddy, his wife; The Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; Frank B. Baker, Isaac E. Blake, Oscar Ising, Gilbert O. F. Nicoll, George H. Davis, Carrie K. Brennan, Simon Bier, Shearjashub Bourne, John Breitweiser, J. Hamilton Hunt, and Stephen W. Jones, defendants.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 30, 1897.

REGINALD H. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 206 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants William W. Skiddy and Stephen W. Jones: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Frederick Smyth, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 20th, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the said City of New York, in the said County and State of New York, on the same day.—Dated New York, December 21st, 1897.

REGINALD H. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 206 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. d22-1aw6wW&f2

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, City and County of New York.—HENRY HIRSH, plaintiff, against JOHN COTTER, Nicholas Cotter, William W. Skiddy and Eleanore M. Skiddy, his wife; The Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; Arthur D'Ewes Lynam, Walter A. Clark, Charles D. Smith, Darling R. Beach, Charles C. Niebuhr, Mary W. Steele, Lila Steele, Sophia P. B. Steele, John Trunkett, the name of John being fictitious, the real name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff; Henry MacCulloch, John Breitweiser, J. Hamilton Hunt, and Stephen W. Jones, defendants.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 30th, 1897.

REGINALD H. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 206 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants William W. Skiddy and Stephen W. Jones: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Frederick Smyth, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 20th, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the said City and State of New York, on the same day.—Dated New York, December 21st, 1897.

REGINALD H. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 206 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. d22-1aw6wW&f2

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—ANNA C. CRAY, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. HANLEY and FRANK HANLEY, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.

Dated October 8th, 1897. JAMES A. LYNCH, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address No. 99 Nassau Street, New York.

To the defendant Frank Hanley:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of December, 1897, and filed with copies of the complaint and of the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 14th day of December, 1897, which complaint was originally filed there on September 21st, 1897, and which amended complaint was originally filed there on the 8th day of October, 1897.

Dated New York, December 14th, 1897.

JAMES A. LYNCH, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 99 Nassau Street, New York.

d15-1aw7wW

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In pursuance of an order made by Hon. William N. Cohen, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New York, on the eighth day of January, 1898,

NOTICE is hereby given to ALL THE CREDITORS AND PERSONS having claims against J. J. Ruben, Incorporated, lately doing business at Number 131 Maiden Lane, in the City, County, and State of New York, that they are required to present their claims with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said J. J. Ruben, Incorporated, for the benefit of its creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Mandelbaum Bros., Attorneys, at Number 178 Pearl Street, in said City, County, and State of New York, on or before the first day of April, 1898.

Dated, New York City, January 10th, 1898.

AMBROSE G. TODD, Assignee.
MANDELBAUM BROS., Attorneys for Assignee, 178 Pearl Street, N. Y. City.
j12-1aw8wW

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the BERKELEY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, Limited, a domestic corporation. A general meeting of the creditors of the Berkeley Athletic Association, Limited, is hereby called for the seventeenth day of February, 1898, at 11 o'clock A. M., at my office, No. 52 Wall Street, New York City, when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts shall be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be; and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.—Dated December 14, 1897. DAVID THOMSON, Receiver of the Berkeley Athletic Association, Limited. GIRAUD F. THOMSON, Attorney for Receiver, 52 Wall Street, N. Y. d15-1aw10wW

YOUNG, JAMES H.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. William N. Cohen on the 10th day of January, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against James H. Young, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said James H. Young, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23rd day of March, 1898.—Dated New York, January 11, 1898.

ALLEN W. JOHNSON, Assignee.
HOWLAND, MURRAY & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Assignee, 35 Wall St., New York.
ja12-1aw8wW

BOARD OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF New York, office, 115-119 West 68th St., New York.—Notice is hereby given that this Board has been duly organized. Examinations will be held on the third Monday of each month, July and August excepted, from 8:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. All pharmacists under the law must register at once. Office hours of the Board from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

SIDNEY FABER, Secretary.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.

For Booklets of American, European Hotels.

FALL AND WINTER RESORTS

and rates of apartments in any Hotel below, call or address, (send stamp,)

HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
{ 63 Fifth Ave., New York.
{ 96 Regent St., London.
{ 248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Asheville, N. C..Battery Park Hotel, a.p.,$4 up
Atlantic City, N. J. Hotel St. Charles, ap., $4 up
do .....Hotel Brighton, a. p., $4 up
do (J. H. Borton)..Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
Atlanta, Ga. Hotel Aragon, ep, $1.50 up; ap, $3 up
Augusta, Ga..Hotel Boh Air,(Golf links,)ap.$4 up
Baltimore, Md..Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Stafford Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p., 1 up, a.p., 2.50 up
do .....Mount Vernon Hotel, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y ..Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S. C..Charleston Htl., a.p.,$3.50 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3

FLORIDA COAST HOTELS. OFFICES: N. Y., 3 Park Place; Boston, 5 Main St.

Key West, Key West ....a. p.
Miami, Royal Palm.....a. p.
Miami, Biscayne Hotel ...a. p.
Palm Beach, Royal Poinciana, a. p.
Palm Beach, Palm Beach Inn, a. p.
Ormond, The Ormond ....a. p.
St. Augustine, Ponce de Leon, a. p.
St. Augustine, Alcazar, a. p.
Fla., Jacksonville, St. James Hotel, a. p., $4
Fla., Suwanee Sprgs. Hotel & famous water

FLORIDA RESORTS. Plant System Hotels.

Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel ...a. p.
Opens Dec. 8. D. P. Hathaway, Mgr.
Winter Park, Seminole ...a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. A. E. Dick, Mgr.
Kissimmee, Kissimmee ...a. p.
Opens Jan. 3. L. E. Bullock, Mgr.
Ocala, Ocala House..... a. p.
Open all year. P. F. Brown, Mgr.
Belleair, Belleview..... a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. W. A. Barron, Mgr.
Punta Gorda, Punta Gorda Htl. ap. Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.
Fort Meyers, Ft. Meyers Htl., a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abb

RAPID TRANSIT QUESTION

Commissioners' Decision Relative to the Manhattan Railroad Commended as Businesslike.

WALL STREET IS SKEPTICAL

Will Not Believe that a Change in the Motive Power of the Elevated Road Is Likely in the Near Future.

The action of the Rapid Transit Commissioners instructing President Orr to invite from the Manhattan Railroad Company an early presentation "of any application for additional facilities or extensions which that company may desire," coupled with the assurance of the willingness of the board to go any proper length in co-operation with a genuine attempt on the part of the company to relieve the needs of the city, appears to be regarded with favor by the general public as a businesslike step. A gentleman who is deeply interested in the matter of rapid transit, without caring how or by whom it is secured to the city, said yesterday:

"The Rapid Transit Commissioners, after an expenditure of much time and a vast deal of painstaking labor, and after overcoming every obstacle that had presented itself, except the one of the Appellate Division's order calling for the fifteen-million-dollar bond, at last stood on the threshold of the accomplishment of their mission. They hoped to secure from the Appellate Division a modification of the bond order and have the pathway clear before them. The Metropolitan Railroad Company, whose ability to undertake and carry through the work of constructing an underground rapid transit railroad is not questioned, had put the last touch to the satisfaction of the Commissioners by announcing that it would submit an offer to enter into the contract.

"At this juncture, while the Metropolitan Company was—as I believe in good faith—making an examination of the plans, the Manhattan Company intervenes with the proclamation of an intention to make such improvements upon its roads as will provide reasonably adequate facilities of travel. This announcement, coupled with the attitude of the new administration toward the underground project, caused the Metropolitan Company to withdraw from any competition for the contract and prevented any other responsible bidder from thinking further of the matter.

"What seems imperative now is a knowledge of precisely what the Manhattan Company intends to do and when, and I do not see how such knowledge can be withheld. The ability of the company to carry out the improvements implicitly promised is a question which it is not necessary to discuss here, but should have been determined by Mr. Gould before he spoke."

President Orr's letter of invitation to Mr. Gould, it was said yesterday, if not already written, will not be delayed.

Wall Street Skeptical.

Wall Street was very skeptical as to the likelihood of rapid transit in the near future. As is usual in situation where there is doubt or delay, it dissected all the stories about electrical equipment for Manhattan, and there were few who had absolute faith in any statement made by any officer of the elevated system in regard to a change of motive power. The most sanguine said that it might come—in time.

The Board of Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company did not meet yesterday. Secretary Daniel W. McWilliams tersely presented the facts of the situation as follows:

"No, no meeting to-day. Mr. Gould is locked up by jury duty at Trenton. No day has been set for a meeting of the board. There is nothing new and nothing to say about the meeting yesterday, of which, however, I have read some accounts that suggest fertile imagination."

Wall Street said that the failure of Mr. Gould to make a statement amendatory or emendatory of his flat-footed declaration that the company would at once proceed to equip Manhattan with electric motive power, was a damper on the market. While Manhattan slumped from 120 to 116, and closed at 116⅝, a net loss of 1⅛, Metropolitan Street Railway stock was at one time 142½, never below 139, and closed at 140, a net gain of ½ a point. This was considered significant, as it has been pointed out that a logical sequence of the Third Avenue-"Huckleberry" consolidation would be a friendly sentiment for and by Metropolitan.

President Samuel Sloan of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company and a Manhattan Director, is evidently pessimistic on the subject of immediate electric equipment for the elevated system, as he made this frank statement after declining to hazard a date for the next meeting of Manhattan's Directors, or to suggest the nature of the reply of the company to the Rapid Transit Commissioners:

"I can only say that no meeting will be held to-day. The subject is not ready for discussion. The whole question of electricity or the general improvement of the service is as yet in the air. I have no doubt that we shall finally adopt the plan of electricity, but until Mr. Gould comes back to town, we shall not determine that question. I cannot, will not, say when or where or how the Manhattan Railway Directors will meet. I have no opinion to express on the question of the limitations of the bond question."

Manhattan Officer's Frank Views.

One of Manhattan's officers who should be fully informed as to the situation said that company was practically no nearer to adopting a new motive power than it was a year ago, and as far from affording a substitute for underground rapid transit as in 1896. "Not," he continued, "but that Manhattan's directorate have fully discussed both subjects. A decision has, however, never been reached, and hardly approached. As to electric motors, they are creeping up to some sort of a determination, but it should be remembered that after the third rail system at the Chicago was thought well of Manhattan tried electricity, compressed air, petroleum, and other traction devices, and for that matter is trying them yet.

"The fact is that Manhattan is in a muddle. It has become, by a combination of circumstances and interests at variance, cornered, and must make a stand or confess defeat. Its management has to take into consideration not only the risks of adopting an electric system at a time when each day may, by a new discovery, revolutionize yesterday and the financing of the vast scheme.

"I do not think that once started the electrical equipment would demand years for practical result. Upon a decision made now and the cost provided for, I think that by Christmas one of the lines could be running cars by electricity, but it would be the shortest line of the system.

"As to a constructing company having been selected, that is bosh. Manhattan is not going in any court to take any risk with its contracts, and it will be strange if a corporation whose head has always been on terms of the closest friendship with the President of Manhattan should occupy any but first rank if a plan of electric equipment is decided on."

James W. Hinkley, President of the Walker Manufacturing Company, who is said to have declared that his company had as good as signed a contract with the Manhattan Railway Company to change its motive power to electricity, denied yesterday that he had ever made such a statement.

"If such a contract as that were put before me now," said he, "do you think I would sign it for our Directors? I would not. Nor is Mr. Gould prepared to offer to make any such contract. Persons who imagine a contract of this kind can be entered into at once do not stop to think. They do not understand the magnitude of the proposed undertaking. It is a fact that we are working on plans and specifications, and that in the event of the Manhattan Railway Company deciding to change to electricity we hope to get the contract to do the work. But time will be taken in a matter of such moment."

"Have you seen certain statements about your reliance on political influence to secure you this contract?" he was asked.

"Yes. They are absolutely untrue," was the reply. "Political influence did not secure us any of the large contracts we have already executed in this city, Philadelphia, and elsewhere. Our reliance is solely on our known ability to furnish large machinery such as will be needed by the Manhattan Company."

Sneezing and watery eyes are the harbingers of cold, and JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is the antidote.—Adv.

Remembering that it is often "the poorest show that has the loudest barker outside," we keep quiet about many of our really good displays.

It isn't fair to our friends.

Manifestly unfair now, when everybody is asking for bargains; when many of our English walking-coat suits, some of our single and double-breasted sack suits, have been attacked by the "red pencil" and marked down to $15 and $18— in a few stray cases, to even less.

We bribe you instead of our salesmen.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SIDEWALK ACCIDENTS.—James Thompson, in his suit against the Village of Saratoga Springs for damages for injuries he received from falling upon an obstruction on a village sidewalk, showed that water dripping day after day to the sidewalk from snow melting on the roof of a bay window created a ridge of ice on the sidewalk from four or five inches thick in its deepest part, and sloping off to nothing in the middle of the walk, and that this ridge, because of cold weather, had existed at least ten days before a light fall of snow, immediately after which the plaintiff slipped upon it and was injured. The Third Appellate Division has reversed judgment given in favor of defendant, upon non-suit, holding, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Parker, that the evidence was sufficient to require the submission to the jury of the question whether, in view of all the circumstances under which the ice had formed, the length of time it had existed, the means the village had of discovering it, and its ability to remove it with reasonable effort, the village was not negligent.

***

SPEED OF TRAINS OVER COUNTRY ROAD CROSSINGS.—Chester A. Arthur Hunt, a lad about ten years old, who was riding with another person, and at his invitation, was killed at a highway crossing by a train of the Fitchburg Railroad Company. Inan action by John I. Hunt, as administrator, against the railroad company, in Rensselaer County, for damages for such negligence, the jury gave plaintiff a verdict for $3,500. A reversal has been directed by the Third Appellate Division, which held, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Parker, that running a train over a highway crossing in the open country, at a speed however great, is not in itself a negligent act, but the notice of its approach must be commensurate with the speed. "Very many trains now running in this State," Justice Parker said, "would not make their schedule time unless they ran through the open country and over similar crossings at a higher speed even than fifty miles an hour, and yet I am not aware of any complaint that the signal by bell and whistle on ordinary crossings cannot be made an adequate warning for such trains."

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CANCELLATION OF A TAX SALE.—The State Controller, in December, 1891, made an order canceling a tax sale of a portion of Township 24, in Macomb's Purchase, which had been bid off by the State upon a tax sale, fifteen years previously. Benton Turner, who made the application, and who claimed to be the owner, paid $6,705 into the State Treasury, and other amounts which appeared charged against the land upon the Controller's books. The Third Appellate Division has quashed a writ of certiorari issued in proceedings by the Forest Commission to set aside the order of cancellation. The Court held, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Parker, Justice Merwin dissenting, that although the State Controller has no power, upon an application of the owner of lands sold for taxes, to cancel such sale on the ground of its illegality, even where the State was the purchaser, yet where the Controller requires, as a condition of vacating such a sale, the payment by the owner of all taxes in arrear upon the premises, and the State Treasurer receives and thereafter retains to the use of the State the moneys so paid, the cancellation of the sale should be reviewed in a suit in equity, and not by certiorari.

***

ORDER OF ARREST FOR CONVERSION.—Samuel Wandell purchased a quantity of lumber from Dillon B. Burnett, giving therefor a note payable to the order of "D. B. Burnett, agt.," under which designation the latter did business. When the note fell due, Wandell had not the money in bank to meet it, but afterward he delivered to Burnett a check for the full amount, and protest fees, Burnett agreeing to use the check to take up the note and return it to Wandell. This he did not do, and Wandell was sued and compelled to pay it. In his suit to recover the loss by conversion of the proceeds of the check, Wandell got an order of arrest against Burnett for a fraudulent conversion of moneys received in a fiduciary capacity. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed an order refusing to vacate the order of arrest. "While the original note," Presiding Justice Daly, who gave the opinion, said, "was made payable to the order of D. B. Burnett, agent, the check which plaintiff gave to the defendant to take up the note was made to the order of D. B. Burnett; that is to say, to the defendant personally and individually, and was, in addition, delivered to him upon a personal trust which attached to the proceeds obtained by his indorsement, and which, it may be fairly inferred, were received by him. Plaintiff was not bound to negative the unsworn statement of defendant, that he was acting for a principal to whom he had presented both note and check. The check being made to him individually upon his agreement to use it as instructed, his failure to so use it by taking up plaintiff's note and returning it to him, and the cashing of the check upon his indorsement, created the presumption that he used the proceeds for his own purpose, and this was conversion of the money."

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

A Protest Against Assessment of Duty on Coal Overruled.

In an opinion written by General Appraiser George H. Tichenor the Board of Customs yesterday overruled the protest of Charles P. Coles of San Francisco in a case which involved an uncommon contention. The protest was against the assessment of duty at 67 cents per ton upon an importation described in the invoice as "Abercrave large double-screened anthracite coals." The importation was returned by the Appraiser as "coal containing less than 92 per cent. of fixed carbon." The importer claimed that it was entitled to admission free of duty under Paragraph 523 of the new Tariff act, although he made no claim that it contained more than 92 per cent. of carbon.

Col. Tichenor, after reviewing the sections of the Tariff act relating to the importation of coals, says: "Properly construed, the provision (Paragraph 523) exempts from duty only such anthracite coal as contains 92 per cent. or more of fixed carbon. * * * The protestant's contention could not be sustained unless the new provisions (relating to coal) were treated as meaningless." The assessment of duty was consequently affirmed.

There was a calendar hearing before the Board of Classification yesterday on protests against various assessments of duty on manufacturers of silks and wool and wearing apparel. Several protests under this head were placed on file.

B. Altman & Co. TO-DAY— WEDNESDAY.

HOSIERY.

LADIES' Black Cotton Stockings, medium and light weight, per pair, . . . 25c. Regular Price, 45c. and 50c.

MEN'S Cotton and Lisle Thread Socks, tans and black, per pair, . . . 19c. Regular Price, 25c.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET

Estimates of the Health and Park Departments Before the Board of Apportionment.

MAYOR VAN WYCK FOR ECONOMY

Says He Purposes that the Administration of the City Shall Not Cost Taxpayers a Cent More Than Formerly.

"Economy" was Mayor Van Wyck's watchword at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. "The cost of administering the affairs of the new city," he said, "should not be any greater than was the cost last year of running the governments of the municipalities and towns that are now a part of Greater New York."

This was the tenor of the comment that was made when the estimates for the Departments of Health and Parks were submitted. These were the only estimates considered, the time of the board being taken up wholly with discussing them. The figures are as follows:

PARK DEPARTMENT.

Estimate for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond	$803,855
For Borough of the Bronx	226,500
For Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens	566,480
For the Park Board	30,600
Total	$1,627,435

As compared with the expenses of the Park Departments of the old municipalities the estimate is an increase in two particulars. The estimate represents an increase of $76,500 in the Bronx District, and $18,000 of the appropriation is an increase in work on the speedway. In explaining the figures for Brooklyn and Queens, Commissioner Brower said that last year the department in Brooklyn asked for an appropriation of about $950,000.

"This estimate," he said, "was cut in two by the Brooklyn Board of Estimate, but of the final estimate we had to figure on the payment of about $100,000 for the Park Police Department, thus reducing our total available for park work by about one-quarter. There was no good reason for the Brooklyn Board of Estimate to act arbitrarily in the matter, and the appropriation we finally received was $150,000 less than that of the previous year. I am heartily in accord with the desire of this administration to keep down the appropriations so far as rate may be reduced."

"Was the apportionment made at that time wholly necessary?" asked President Guggenheimer.

Controller Coler said that he did not think it was.

The estimate was referred to the Controller.

The Health Department asked for $1,212,297.50, divided as follows:

For the Health Board proper	$145,404
For Borough of Manhattan	556,908
For Borough of Bronx	100,638
For Borough of Brooklyn	283,497
For Borough of Richmond	65,420
For Borough of Queens	60,570

The total is an estimated increase over the aggregate expense of conducting the departments last year of $200,000. Of this increase, about $90,000 is contained in the estimates for Queens and Richmond. The number of employes, including laborers, whose salaries are comprised in the estimate is 1,046. The estimate was referred to the Controller for examination.

"We should demand one thing with regard to these estimates," remarked the Mayor. "This administration purposes to run the greater city as cheaply and for the same money as required to meet the expenses of the old administrations. I don't purpose to have this administration cost the people one cent more than they had to pay in former years. For this reason all these statements should be comparative; that is, every estimate should be compared with the cost of running that department last year. These tables should be so made up that we could tell at a glance just what was the aggregate cost last year of the departments that have been consolidated; then we could know how to regard the total estimates and the estimates for the boroughs."

It is contended that, based on the estimates thus far presented, the total budget for the greater city will be not far from $100,000,000. President Feitner was asked with regard to this, and he said:

"There is no way at present of even approximating the total budget, and it is absolutely impossible to say now what it will be. It had been estimated that the cost of running the greater city would be between $75,000,000 and $80,000,000. Of the budgets thus far considered the item of salary is a considerable part. We shall know more about the cost of the Government when we begin to consider the budgets from the Department of Public Improvements. In them we shall be dealing with contract appropriations, and that is where the figures will begin to amount to something. Of course, though, the Departments of Police, Schools, and Fire will ask for large sums for salaries.

"As for comparisons with the expenses of the departments as they existed last year, such, in many instances, cannot be accurately made, because new duties have devolved upon the departments of the new Government, and it is hard accurately to apply the figures of last year to the estimates of the departments of the greater city."

Secretary Joseph T. Hennessy of President Haffen's office in the Borough of the Bronx has suggested in a pamphlet, entitled "Does the Charter Need Amendment?" that an engineering corps should be appointed to make estimates on the improvements that will be demanded by the residents of the borough. President Haffen asked the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Monday to appropriate $36,820 for his department. He then said that he would have to have somebody to make estimates for the Bronx Borough. The charter makes no provision to this end, and it must be amended before the estimates can be made.

The Board of Estimate will consider the matter.

Appeal by the Charity Society.

The Charity Organization appeals for $100 toward the support of a childless widow, now eighty years old. She does what she can to make her living, but can do but little, and her health is now poor. Money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be publicly acknowledged. The society acknowledges the following contributions in respone to its recent appeals for money to furnish transportation to Scotland for two little children, to return a family to England, and to send a blind widow to Buenos Ayres: J. B., $110; Mrs. M. M. Lanier, $60; C. M. H., $50; "A Friend," $25; Mrs. L. R., $10; H. S., $5; H. C. F., $3; J. T. D., M. A., and R., $2 each. As sufficient money has now been received for these three cases, no further contributions for them will be required.

B. Altman & Co.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19,

SPECIALTIES IN

LADIES' FRENCH UNDERWEAR

At One-Half Regular Prices.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Ave.

BILL TO REFORM THE JURY LAW.

Committee Representing Many Business Organizations Drafting a Measure to Remedy Existing Grievances.

The draft of a bill for the general amendment of the jury laws, so far as they affect the large cities of this State, and intended to remedy defects and hardships which, in the opinion of business men, now exist, is being prepared, and will be submitted to the New York Legislature during the present session.

A committee representing several organizations directly, and others indirectly, met yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Credit Men's Association, at 320 Broadway, to put in shape the movement for reform of the jury laws which began late in November. A number of business men who were drawn on the panel for the November term of the Supreme Court, Criminal Branch, and who were required to attend court day after day, doing no service and receiving no pay, met after the expiration of the term and invited all the business organizations to join them in securing such changes in the jury laws as will prevent repetition of such conditions and meet other grievances.

The meeting yesterday was attended by J. A. Heckman, Vice President of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade; L. P. Lyon, Secretary of the Wholesale Grocers' Association; Hugo Kanzler of the New York Credit Men's Association; Hiland Flowers, Chairman of the Citizen Jurors' Committee, which is the original organization; Henry F. Dablestein, Treasurer of the same body; H. Christian Borstel, George Keisler of the American Institute of Architects and the Architectural League, and William Gray, member of the Brooklyn Retail Grocers' Association. Replies favorable to the movement had been received from other organizations, which were not represented, including the Building Materials Exchange, the Reform Club, the Board of Trade and Transportation, and the Retail Grocers' Exchange, the Wholesale Grocers' Association, the Retail Dry Goods Club, and the New York State Hotel Association. A letter from Dr. Fuller Walker of the Law School of Georgetown University, Georgetown, D. C., discussed the present jury laws, especially as they affect business men, suggested several changes, and generally indorsed the movement.

J. A. Heckman was made Chairman of the meeting, with Hugo Kanzler Secretary. A sub-committee was appointed to prepare the draft of a bill to be known as "a bill to reconstruct the jury laws in the interest of business men." This committee consists of Hiland Flowers, Hugo Kanzler, L. P. Lyon, George Keisler, and William Gray, with Chairman Heckman, ex officio, a member. It has already begun to work and expects to report its draft to another meeting of the full committee the last of this week.

RAINES LAW RESULTS.

Facts and Figures from the Annual Report of State Commissioner Lyman.

In his annual report, just submitted to the State Legislature, H. H. Lyman, the Commissioner of Excise, says the existing liquor tax law, commonly known as the Raines law, has been observed better and enforced better than any former excise law of the State, "except, perhaps, in certain localities where police and prosecuting officers, relying upon the imperfect knowledge of the public concerning the same, were at first disposed to repudiate all responsibility for its enforcement."

Commissioner Lyman says the present law has corrected widespread illegal practices. In certain localities in this State for several years past no attention was paid to any excise law. Liquors were sold without license as openly as other merchandise, the offenders having a care only to secure a United States certificate. No such condition exists to-day.

The financial statements appended to this report show that for the year ending Sept. 30, 1897, there was collected, under the liquor tax law in this State $12,267,012.59. The number of drinking places has been materially reduced and the number of arrests for drunkenness lessened.

After deducting from the whole amount collected $61,488.31 for County Treasurers' fees, one-third of the balance was paid over to the State and the remaining two-thirds was divided between the towns and cities. The whole number of liquor tax certificates in force in the State Oct. 1, 1897, was 27,953, a decrease of 5,484 as compared with the previous year.

In New York City the net revenue from liquor tax certificates last year was $5,392,275.20. Two thirds of this ($3,594,850.13) was applied to the benefit of the city, the other third going to the State.

A recapitulation of the excise receipts in the State for the year ending Sept. 30, 1897, shows: Total net excise revenue, $11,687,553.19; total amount paid into State Treasury, $3,914,906.76; amount paid to cities, $6,938,180.13; amount paid to towns, $834,466.30, and rebates paid on surrendered certificates, $517,971.09. The amount received for all-night permits was $9,370; amount received for fines, $5,729, and the amount received for transfers, $26,270.

The net excise revenue in this State during the last year of the old law, 1895-96, was $2,921,269, which was less by $8,766,283 than the net revenue of last year. The increase is about 300 per cent. Commissioner Lyman computes, in a table of cities in this State, that the average number of saloons to each 1,000 inhabitants is four and a half.

In closing his report the Commissioner says: "I have no amendments to suggest at this time, believing that what is now most needed for the benefit of the law and its administration is a fair trial."

BLACK GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Second Floor.

Black Grenadines.

We are now prepared to show, in both stores, the largest and most complete assortment of Plain and Fancy Black Grenadines ever exhibited by this House.

James McCreery & Co.,
Broadway and 11th St.
Twenty-third Street.

ORGANIZED CHARITY WORK

Objects of the National Conference, to Meet Here in May, Discussed.

BURGLARY AS A PROFESSION

Charles Dudley Warner Suggests a Reformatory for Criminals—Solitary Confinement Is a Failure, as a Bad Man Is Bad Company for Himself.

The Charity Organization Society, at its regular monthly conference yesterday morning, in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, corner Fourth Avenue and East Twenty-second Street, discussed the work that will be taken up by the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, to be held in this city May 18. Miss Kate Bond, as Chairman of the Central Auxiliary Committee, presided over the meeting. There was a larger audience than usual, composed for the most part of representatives of various charity organizations.

Robert W. De Forest, the first speaker on the programme, spoke on "The National Conference of Charities and Corrections." He is President of the Charity Organization Society of this city. The chief work of the conference, he said, would be an exchange of views gathered in different fields of observation.

Mrs. E. E. Williamson, a member of the Commission of Charities of New Jersey, spoke on "The Treatment of Dependent Children." She said she regarded institution life as the most possible form of charity.

"It is home life that makes the best men and women Whatever charity we extend should be given," she said, "in the form of home life. I think we could improve the condition of dependent girls if we broke down the barriers that now separate them and ourselves."

Charles Dudley Warner spoke on "Prisons and Prisoners." He said, in part:

"Burglary is a profession. It is not, of course, as respectable as some other professions, but it is permitted. I am not sure but that a good deal of expense would be saved by the State if it licensed burglary as it does the saloons. I read occasionally of some man who has grown gray in the practice of this nefarious calling.

"The men who practice petty larceny and the sneak thieves also have a place in modern society. You can see their pictures in any of our large cities. They are well known, but are not molested. They are interfered with only when they are caught in some crime. Then they go through a certain process. You know what that process is. It requires the State to maintain at a great expense a police force, large buildings for courts and jails. But the process often results favorably to the professional gentleman. He rarely neglects to employ good counsel; and when he leaves court he again mingles with respectable persons, in order to continue practicing his profession.

"Society has a right to protect itself. Solitary confinement, the way by which society seeks to keep the criminal from preying upon it, is not always remedial. A bad man is bad company for himself. And then you can't extract the bad out of a man without substituting something else for it. We know that nature abhors a vacuum. You must replace the bad with the good.

"We have long since learned to take care of persons who have smallpox or who are insane. Should we not be able to take care of the professional criminal also?

"We ought to have an institution in which professional criminals are kept. They ought to be made to understand that there is no place for them among respectable persons in the city or in the State. During certain years 80 per cent., and again 81 per cent., and again 82 per cent. of the inmates of the Elmira Reformatory have been turned out, if not highly respectable, at least, law-abiding citizens.

"We are either indifferent or uncharitable not to take care of professional criminals. They should be treated scientifically. Every one who has had anything to do with criminals knows how important to them is the character of the man over them, and the head of such an institution should be a man of the highest possible intelligence and character. I am sure that such an experiment is worth the trying."

Dr. Stephen Smith spoke on the "Uses of Medical Charities." Dr. Smith will have charge of the section of the National Conference on the Abuses of Medical Charities, and spoke yesterday of the proper use of the medical profession and of hospitals in the treatment of the sick poor.

William Rhinelander Stewart will be President of the National Charities Conference, which will meet here for the first time since it was organized in this city, a quarter of a century ago.

GOODWIN DIVORCE SUIT.

Motion to Confirm the Referee's Report in Favor of Mrs. Goodwin.

A motion was made before Judge Pryor in the Supreme Court yesterday to confirm the report of ex-Judge Donohue, as referee, recommending that an absolute divorce be granted to Nellie R. Goodwin from Nat C. Goodwin, the actor. The proceeding is brought on statutory grounds. The report of the referee recommends that $75 a week be allowed to Mrs. Goodwin as alimony.

In 1890 Mrs. Goodwin brought another suit for separation on the grounds of cruel and inhuman treatment. A decree was granted, and a settlement was made by which Mrs. Goodwin accepted $25,000 in lieu of alimony, and her dower right in Mr. Goodwin's property.

HORSE KILLED BY A RUNAWAY.

Wagon Shaft Pierced One of a Team Attached to a Belt Line Car.

A horse attached to a delivery wagon ran away at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street yesterday and killed a car horse of the Belt Line road at Fifty-ninth Street. The wagon and horse were owned by Otto Finder of 631 Park Avenue. The driver was away when the horse became frightened and ran up the street. At Fifty-ninth Street a Belt Line car was going east with a few passengers.

The runaway crossed the track and the shaft of the wagon pierced one of the horses drawing the car and killed it almost instantly. The shock stopped the frightened animal and Bicycle Policeman Scott held it fast. The driver of the car was thrown off but escaped with little injury. None of the passengers was hurt.

Roof Garden for Brooklyn.

The recreation pier at the foot of North Second Street, Williamsburg, upon which work was begun last Fall, will be torn down, and a roof garden for Brooklyn's poor, to cost between $30,000 and $35,000, will be substituted. The new Dock Commissioners examined the work on Monday, and decided to make the change, and new bids will be advertised for. It is believed that the new pier will be finished in April.

Linen Dep't.

150 dozen. All Linen hemstitched Huck Towels,—white Damask ends,—Size 20x40 inches, $2.40 per dozen.

Table Cloths and Napkins
Damask

Bleached Table Cloths
8-8 .....$2.00
8-10 .....$2.50
8-12 .....$3.00

20 inch Bleached Napkins, $2.00 per dozen.

24 inch Bleached Napkins, $3.00 per dozen.

250 pairs, 25x36 hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases, 65 cents per pair.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

SIX PERSONS RESCUED.

Fireman Silk Discovers the Villani Family Stupefied by Smoke and Passes Them to Safety.

Six people were rescued from a burning building at 250 Adams Street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning, by Fireman John Silk of Truck No. 3, who has rescued or assisted in the rescue of fifteen other persons since he became a fireman. The building is two stories high, and the lower part is occupied by Vincent Villani, a papier-mache manufacturer. He lives on the top floor with his wife and three children, and Aristide La Marra, a workman, is a boarder.

Policeman Michael Quinane of the Adams Street Station discovered the fire at 1:30 A. M. and turned in an alarm. He ran into the building, but failed to find any occupants. In a few minutes the fire engines had arrived and ladders were raised. Fireman Silk entered the building and found that the fire was in the back, but the front was filled with smoke. Groping around he found that the six occupants were still there, half stupefied by the smoke and so frightened that they did not move. Assistant Foreman Collins and Fireman Cullen of Truck No. 3, Foreman Quigley of Engine No. 7, and Officer Quinane mounted the ladders, and Silk passed the terrified occupants out to them one by one. They were taken to a saloon on the corner and quickly restored.

The rescued persons are Villani and his wife, Lamori; Mary Villani, a baby eleven months old; Gaston Villani, six, and Salvida Villani, seven. The damage is about $1,000. The owner of the building is Joseph Pulitzer.

YACHT CLUBHOUSE BURNED.

The Jersey City Organization Suffers a Loss of $6,000.

The home of the Jersey City Yacht Club, at the foot of Jersey Avenue, was destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The building was a frame structure, 25 by 60, two stories high, and was built forty years ago. The only occupants were Frederick and John Gardner, the janitors, who escaped.

Of the property destroyed were the sails and spars of all the yachts of the fleet. The loss is $6,000. Commodore Alexander Roe lost in addition to the sails of two yachts a set of racing sails which he had recently bought for the Forsythe II., the crack yacht of the fleet. The origin of the fire could not be learned.

MAY EFFECT CONSOLIDATION.

Three Biscuit Companies with $55,000,000 Capital Now Negotiating.

The consolidation of the New York, American, and United States Biscuit Companies with a capitalization of $55,000,000, of which $25,000,000 is to be in 7 per cent. cumulative preferred, may be considered an accomplished fact.

The new company will be known as the United States Biscuit Company. Judge W. A. H. Moore of Chicago has been here to widen the interest in the scheme, and Norman B. Ream, an executor of the will of George M. Pullman, is attending to the affairs of the consolidation at the Pullman offices, in the Mills Building. Subscriptions to the stock must be returned to the committee in Chicago before next Saturday. About 140 biscuit manufacturers have assented to the plan of fusion, and enough capital has been secured to float it.

Mr. Ream subscribed $500,000 and secured $700,000 additional. A syndicate is to furnish $4,600,0000 to settle floating obligations, and the Treasury will have $2,000,000 in preferred and $100,000 in common stock as working capital.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway & 30th. Evenings, 8:15; Matinées at 2. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, & $2. Every Evening, this week only, Shakespeare's Mirthful Comedy, Merry Wives of Windsor. MISS ADA REHAN as Mistress Ford. Matinées To-day and Saturday. Next Tuesday, Shakespeare's TWELFTH NIGHT. Miss Rehan...as...Viola

OLD GUARD RECEPTION
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE,
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, 1898
Tickets $5.00, admitting gentleman and ladies, can be obtained of any member of the Battalion, at the Armory, corner Broadway and 49th St., and at the principal hotels. Boxes and seats can be obtained of Captain JAMES F. WENMAN, Treasurer, 12 Old Slip, or at the Armory.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN.
January 13 to 22. Open from 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
4TH Annual SPORTSMEN'S EXPOSITION and BICYCLE SHOW.
Fly Casting, Billiards, Bowling, and Rifle Range. Largest Exhibition of Sporting Goods Ever Held. Concerts Afternoon and Evening. Adm. 50c.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA.
In French, German, and Italian, under Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS. Evening performances at 8 o'clock. Matinées at 2.
TO-NIGHT....."Tannhauser"
Mmes. Gadski, Barna, Mattfeld; MM. Kraus, Fischer, Bispham, Van Hoose, Staudigl, Rains, Conductor, Damrosch.
FRI. EVG., JAN. 21.. "Die Meistersinger"
Mmes. Gadski, Staudigl; MM. Fischer, Kraus, Stehmann, Rains, Breuer, Staudigl, and others. Conductor, Damrosch.
SAT. MAT., JAN. 22....."Faust"
Mmes. Melba, Toronta, Van Cauteren; MM. Ibos, Boudouresque, Campanari, Viviani. Conductor, Damrosch.
Répertoire next week. Sale opens Thursday.
MON. EVG., JAN. 24....."Aida"
Mmes. Melba, Staudigl, Mattfeld; MM. Ibos, Campanari, Boudouresque, Stehmann, Vanni. Conductor, Bimboni.
WED. EVG., JAN. 26....."Lohengrin"
Mmes. Gadski, Staudigl; MM. Kraus, Fischer, Bispham, Staudigl. Conductor, Damrosch.
FRI. EVG., JAN. 28... "Barber of Seville"
Mmes. Melba, Van Cauteren; MM. Saligmac, Campanari, Carbone, Boudouresque, Viviani. Conductor, Bimboni.
SCALE OF PRICES: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4. Seats on sale at Box Office and also at Tyson's, principal hotels, and Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
STEINWAY PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
January 23rd, at 8:15.
GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT,
Mme. GADSKI, Mlle. SEYGARD, MM. SALIGNAC, BOUDOURESQUE, Sig. CAMPANARI.
New York Symphony Orchestra.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
Prices 50c. to $1.50. Box seats, $2.
On sale at box office, Tyson's, and Rullman's.

METROPOLITAN OP. HOUSE. Special.
Boston Symphony Orchestra. Thursday Eve'g, Jan. 20, at 8:15. Mr. EMIL PAUR.....Conductor. SOLOIST, Mme. NORDICA.
TICKETS AT METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

PLEASURE PALACE. CONTINUOUS Performance 1:30 to 11: 25c., 50c. 58th and 3d Av.
NANCE O'NEIL & McKEE RANKIN, ARTHUR & JENNIE DUNN, LEW DOCKSTADER'S animated Song Sheet, Pete Baker, Storm Dancers, Evans & Vidocq; oth's. Afts., 15c., 25c.

PROCTOR'S. High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c.
Agnes Proctor & Chas. Kent, Comedy; Bessie Bonehill, Comedienne; Wm. H. Windom and Blackstone Quartet; LIVING PICTURES; Animated Song Sheet; 40 other stars.

CARNEGIE HALL.
SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y. Walter Damrosch, Conductor.
3d Aft. Concert Jan. 21 at 2:15
3d Evg. Concert Jan. 22 at 8:15
NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (INC.)
Soloist: JOSEFFY.
Res. seats 50 cts. to $1.50. Boxes $12; now at box office.
C. L. Graff, Bus. Mgr.
500 Seats in Balcony, 50 Cents.

AMERICAN. 42d St., 8th Av. Tel., 3147 38th. Castle Sq. Opera Co.
Matinée To-day at 2. LILY OF KILLARNEY, ("The Colleen Bawn.")
Mats., 2. Wed., 25c.; Sat., 25c. 50c. Evgs., 8:15.
ENTIRE Lower floor, 75c.; 1st bal., 50c.; 2d bal., (opera chairs and elevators,) 25c.
Next production "MIGNON" in English.
Sunday Eve. 2d American Pop. with Pauline Hall.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
66TH STREET, NEAR COLUMBUS AVENUE.
Open to the public daily except Mondays.

LYCEUM. 4th Av. & 23d St. Begins 8:15. ....LAST 4 NIGHTS.... Matinées Thursday & Saturday
The Princess AND The Butterfly.
NEXT MON.—"The Tree of Knowledge."

BROADWAY THEATRE. "Artistically diverting and comic."—World. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2. Broadway Theatre Opera Company in De Koven & Smith's THE HIGHWAYMAN.

THE CHARITY BALL
For the Nursery and Child's Hospital.
WALDORF-ASTORIA,
FRIDAY, FEB. 11.
Boxes can be had from 11 to 1, at 2 E. 35th St.

WALLACK'S. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
THE GIRL FROM PARIS. MAT. TO-DAY.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THIRD CONCERT
FRIDAY EVG., JANUARY 21, AT 8:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON.
Res. seats $1.50, at Schuberth's and box office.

CHICKERING HALL.
Farewell Song Recital. Mr. and Mrs. Henschel. This Aftern. at 2:30.
Res. Seats $1.50, at Schuberth's, and hall.

EDEN MUSEE. World in Wax—Andree's Balloon.
CINEMATOGRAPH New Views
Hungarian Band Concerts Aft. & Eve.
TILL'S ROYAL MARIONETTES.

MANHATTAN. Evs. 8:15. Mats. to-day & Sat., 2:15
Edward E. Rice's Production. THE BALLET GIRL.